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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: The New Railroad Project Reported with Amendment and Discussed—Steam on Peoples Passenger Railway. HOUSE: Temperance Local Option Bill Passed—Pittsburgh Fire Department.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1870.

SENATE.

THE NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Railroad Committee, reported Mr. Olmsted's bill of yesterday, facilitating and securing the construction of a railway between the Susquehanna river and the Canada lakes, with an amendment providing that the Erie and Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Charleston and Clearfield and Buffalo Railroad Companies shall deposit their bonds in the State Treasury to the amount of three and a fourth millions, and in return therefor shall have the use of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds to the same amount, the new bonds to be payable at maturity and to bear interest the same as the old ones. The construction of the three railways above mentioned will be guaranteed in three years, as well as interest money to the State annually.

Mr. RUTAN moved its reference to the Finance Committee. Disagreed to.

Subsequently Mr. OLMSTED introduced a resolution making the bill the special order for to night.

This resolution excited much debate.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an indefinite postponement. Disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, Graham, Howard, Ruian, Turner, Warfel and White—8.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Beck, Broadhead, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Hennzey, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntyre, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterhout, Purman, Randall, Robison, Wallace, Stinson—23.

The discussion occupied nearly all the morning, Messrs. Brooke, Billingfelt, White, Ruian and Howard speaking against the resolution and bill, making a number of motions obstructing its passage, which were all defeated, Messrs. Olmsted, Mumma, Lowry and Wallace speaking for the bill.

The resolution passed—yeas 19, nays 12.

AMENDED AND PASSED.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill, authorizing the Citizens and Peoples Passenger Railway to use steam, and after amending the bill, by striking out Citizens Railway and allowing the Peoples Railway to change route, had it passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN: exempting persons offering or receiving bribes, who are called upon and give testimony in reference thereto, from prosecution. This is intended to aid in legislative investigations.

By Mr. HOWARD: Relative to proof of marriage in certain cases.

Relating to vehicle licenses in Pittsburgh.

For the repeal of so much of the fifth section of the act relative to Pittsburgh, of 1859, as relates to the time of making annual appropriations.

For opening of streets in the Fifteenth ward.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Incorporating the Duquesne Greys Saving Bank, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. HENSZEY: Admitting maimed women to medical colleges. Passed.

By Mr. FINDLAY: Regulating the sale of passenger tickets upon railroads of the Commonwealth, requiring the ticket office to be kept open one hour prior to the departure of any train.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Controllers of Allegheny City School District. Passed.

EVENING SESSION.

The new railroad bill project was debated till very late to-night, Messrs. Billingfelt, Buckalew and others against, and Messrs. Lowry, Wallace, Mumms and others for. No vote was reached. The bill will probably pass to a second reading to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LOCAL OPTION TEMPERANCE BILL.

The option temperance bill was amended to allow brewers to sell not less than four gallons and by providing that elections may be held not oftener than once a year. Passed finally.

Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Brown, Buffington, Bunn, Chamberlin, Church, Cloud, Comley, Cooper, Coray, Craig, David, Bell (of Adams), Elliott, Fulton, Godshalk, Hale, Herr, Hill, Hong, Humphreys, Johnson (of Crawford), Johnson (of Philadelphia), Keeche, Keene, Kerr, Kreps, Leslie, Longenecker, McCracken, McCreary, McJunkin, Marshall, Maxwell, Millar, (Allegheny,) Miller, (Philadelphia,) Milliken, Niles, Parsons, Reinoehl, Robison, Rohrer, Shurlock, Skinner, Smith, Stephens, Stokes, Stone, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Webb, Wheeler, White, Strang—59.

Nays 32. Not voting—Messrs. Albright, Brobst, Carlin, Ellis, Josephs, Long, Mayer, Steele, (of Armstrong,) Thomas. All not named voted no.

BILL PASSED.

The gambling bill passed finally.

Mr. TAYLOR'S Pittsburgh Fire Department Supplement passed finally, with an amendment incorporated by Mr. Humphreys, taxing the gross receipts of insurance companies three and a half mills, as recommended by Councils.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KERR: Incorporating the Printers' Dime Saving Institution of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Incorporating the Pittsburgh Opera House Company.

THE TERRITORIES.

Stage Coach Passengers Frozen—Mob Law in Montana—Wyoming Citizen Sustaining the Military Indian Policy—Cold Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CORRINE, Utah, March 15.—A stage coach on the road to Helena, on Sunday evening, with ten passengers, all Chinamen, capsized at Dry Creek, twenty-four miles above here. The night was intensely cold, and two of the Chinamen were immediately frozen to death. The remainder started afoot for Big Sand Hole station, three of whom reached there badly frozen. Four were found dead on the road, and the tenth is missing.

HELENA, March 15.—On the night of the 12th the jail at Diamond city, Montana, was forcibly entered by a vigilance committee and W. Y. Patrick, who was confined for the murder of John Benson, at Oregon gulch, on the 4th inst., hung to a beam in the jail. The night was extremely cold and the jailor did not stop in the jail.

The weather throughout the territory has been extremely cold for the past few days.

CHEYENNE, Wy., March 15.—A large meeting was held here on Saturday night endorsing Gens. Sheridan, Sherman and Augur. Resolutions were adopted sustaining these officers in regard to Col. Baker's affair in Montana and thanking the soldiers under his command.

Big Horn expedition is progressing and recruiting brisk. This expedition will start about the 20th of April and will not interfere with the Indian reservations. Col. L. Murrin leaves to-morrow for the east to complete arrangements for the association.

Thermometer this morning 4 deg. below zero.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870. NO. 65.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Personal Explanation by Mr. Ross—The Georgia Bill—Mr. Revels (Colored) Makes His Debut in a Speech in Behalf of His Race. HOUSE: Discussion on Expenditures—New York and Washington Air Line Railroad—Cadetship Investigation—Resolutions to Censure and to Expel Mr. Butler, of Tennessee—The Tariff Bill Discussed in Committee.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. ROSS forwarded to the clerk and had read statements contained in a Washington newspaper of this morning, intimating certain correspondence in connection with the sale of Black Bob Shawnee lands, of which he (Mr. Ross) had charge, had been garbled in its publication in consequence of material omissions. He said it was true the document referred to had been prepared under his direction, but he had embraced in it only such matters as he considered essential to the proper understanding of the fact by the Senate, his object being to save unnecessary expense in printing and facilitate an intelligent presentation of the case. A letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior and reciting these facts, was also read.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from the committee appointed at a convention of colored people residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, representing that a recent treaty violated their rights as to land owned by them, and was in many respects outrageous. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

At one o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, the galleries being thronged in anticipation of a speech by Mr. Revels. Mr. Morton, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it in favor of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. REVELS then commenced his remarks, which, during their entire delivery, were listened to with the closest attention. He said:

Mr. President, I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill with feelings which perhaps never before entered into the experience of any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice during the early hours of my admission in the Senate. Perhaps it were wiser for me, so inexperienced in the details of Senatorial duty, to remain a passive listener in the progress of this debate. But when I remember that the term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influence upon the weal being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the People's Railway to change route, had it passed finally.

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ship on the same footing with their white neighbors and friends.

I do not desire simply to defend my own race from unjust and unmerited charges, but I also desire to place upon record an expression of my full and entire confidence in the integrity of purpose with which I believe the President, Congress and the Republican party will meet these questions, so prolific of weal or woe, not only to my own people but to the whole South. They have been, so far as I can read the history of the times, influenced by no spirit of petty tyranny. The poet has well said, "Oft it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." How have they used that power, lodged in them by the people? In acts of cruelty and oppression toward those who sought to rend in twain this goodly fabric of our fathers, the priceless heritage of so much hardship and endurance in revolutionary times? Let the reconstruction enactments answer the interrogation. No poor words of mine are needed to defend the wise and beneficent legislation which has been extended alike to white and colored citizens. The Republican party is not inflamed, as some would fain have the country believe, against the whole population of the South. Its borders are wide enough for all truly loyal men to find within them peace and repose from the din and discord of angry faction, and be that loyal man white or black, that great party of our Republic will, if consistent with the record it has already made for posterity, throw around him the same impartial security in his pursuit of liberty and happiness, as that certain class of the South had accepted in good faith the benevolent overtures which were offered to them with no niggard hand, to day would not find our land still harrassed with feuds and contentions.

I remarked, Mr. President, that I rose to plead for protection for the defenceless race who now send their delegation to the seat of government to site for that which this Congress and none can restore to them. And here let me say further, that the people of the North owe to the colored race a deep obligation, which it is no easy matter to fulfil. When the Federal armies were threatened by death and disaster, and sombre clouds hung over the length and breadth of the Republic, and the very air was pregnant with rumors of foreign interference—in those dark days of defeat, whose memories even yet haunt us as an ugly dream, from what sources did our nation, in its seeming death throes, gain additional and new found powers? It was the sable sons of the South that valiantly rushed to the rescue, and but for their intrepidity and ardent daring Lincoln's Northern army would miss to-day paternal counsel or a brother's love. Sir, I repeat the fact that the colored race saved to the noble women of New England and middle States the men on whom they could look for their safety and safety. Many of my race, representatives of these men on the field of battle, sleep in countless graves of the South. If these quiet resting places of our honored dead could speak to us with what a mighty voice, like to the rushing of a mighty wind, would come up from those sepulchral homes. Could we resist the eloquent plead ings of their appeal? Ah, sir, I think that I remember of immediate and simple protection for the loyal people of Georgia would lose its legal technicalities, and we would cease to hesitate in our provisions for their instant relief.

Again, I regret this delay on other grounds. The taunt is frequently flung at us that a demagogue, more than even the Greek personation of the anger of the gods, swaits her hour of direful retribution. We are told that at no very distant day a great uprising of the American people will demand that these reconstruction acts of Congress be undone and blotted forever from the annals of legislative enactment. I enquire, sir, if this delay in affording protection to the loyalties of the State of Georgia does not manifest a confirmation significance to this boasting sneer with which we so often meet? Delay is perilous at best, for it is as true in legislation as in physic, that the longer we procrastinate by just and proper remedies, the more critical becomes the malady that we seek to heal. The land wants such as dare with vigor to execute the laws. Her festered members must be attacked and tended. He is a bad surgeon that for pity spares the part corrupted till gangrene spread and all the body perish. He that is merciful unto bad is cruel to good.

Mr. Revels then reviewed the history of affairs in Georgia, stating that at the election in November, 1867, for members to the State Convention, 30,000 white and 80,000 colored votes were polled and a number of colored delegates elected. Constitution was framed, ratified, and a Legislature elected under it was convened. After all this, supposing they had passed beyond Congressional control, the rebel element in the Legislature asserted itself, and many of those whose disabilities had been removed by the State Convention, which was composed of a number of colored members, joined in the declaration made by that Legislature that a man having more than an eighth African blood in his veins was ineligible to office. These very men, to whom the Republican party extended all the rights and privileges of citizenship, of which they had deprived themselves, denied political equality to a large majority of their fellow citizens, and twenty-eight members were expelled. On December 22nd, 1869, an act of Congress was passed requiring the reassembling of the persons declared elected by the military commander, the restoration of the expelled members and the rejection of others who were disqualified. All the conditions had now been complied with, and having ratified the 14th and 15th amendments, Georgia presented herself for recognition. The 13th amendment proposed to legalize the organization of 1868, and would legalize the act of the Legislature in appointing a Judge who decided in favor of class distinction in the State. As a member of the committee for which Georgians he desired their terms should commence from the date of the present legislation. He asked this in the name of 100,000 white and colored Georgians, and reminded the Senate that he who permitted opposition shared in the crime.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Revels received the congratulations of many Republican Senators and others, and then the immense audience in the galleries, which included many persons of color, slowly dispersed.

Mr. MORTON, in complimenting Mr. Revels on his speech, expressed the opinion that in the exchange by which that gentleman occupied the place of Jeff. Davis, the Senate had lost nothing in intelligence, while it had gained much in patriotism and loyalty. He proceeded to argue the government of Georgia was provisional, and would so continue until actually represented in Congress; that the inference from the opposite theory was that the State had been denied representation when she was entitled to it, and had been treated badly by Congress. He claimed that in the impending legislation Congress simply exercised the power of guaranteeing a Republican form of Government, but had never assumed to give a particular construction to the constitution of a State, as did the Bingham amendment, in declaring the length of the terms of the present State officers. He also argued that the substantial reason for the report of the Judiciary Committee in 1869, against the admission of Mr. Hill as Senator from Georgia, was that the organization of the legislature was void from the beginning.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether in that event the action of the Legislature in ratifying the XIVth Amendment would hold good?

Mr. MORTON replied he concurred in the opinions set forth in a former report of the Judiciary Committee, that the election was invalid because the defects in organization went to a violation of the fundamental law that created that body. He went on to review the whole question and to controvert positions assumed by Mr. Thurman, particularly with reference to the validity of the composition of the Georgia Legislature. He quoted from the laws of the State to show that provision was expressly made for the admission of minority candidates for the Legislature, when the person receiving the highest number of votes was notoriously ineligible. In regard to tenure of office, he showed it was not in the contemplation of the laws that these terms should begin until the State took her place in the Union; that Bullock did not become Governor till then, and the whole State government was now regarded as merely provisional. The proposed Bingham amendment was to-day a source of exultation to the extreme of Southern wing of the Democratic party, and he opposed it as a violation of justice and of human rights.

Mr. HOWARD took the floor, but yielded to a motion by Mr. Williams for an executive session, which after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Trumbull to prolong the session to dispose of the bill, was agreed to.

The Senate at 3:30 went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PETERS presented papers from the State Department in relation to the sword of Gen. Montgomery, now in possession of J. T. Harrover, in Washington, who was willing to dispose of it. Referred to Committee on Library.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the Oneida and Bon bay collision. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested case of Hunt against Sheldon, declaring Sheldon entitled to the seat, and gave notice he would call it up next Wednesday.

Mr. BEAMEN, of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the House in denial of the statements of Mr. Beck last Friday in regard to the expenditures of the Government. In the course of his remarks he said the amount of appropriations for the current fiscal year was $111,733,907; the unexpended balances were $1,023,901,59, making the amount available $214,124,066. The expenditures for the year, exclusive of payments growing out of the public debt, could not exceed $166,132,378, and that sum deducted from the amount available would leave to be used of unexpended balances, the sum of $47,991,688. These expenditures were $63,782,709 less than in 1868, and $24,253,576 less than 1869. Add to that the total $128,690,676 appropriated for the payment of interest, and the whole amount would only be $204,823,654.

Mr. BECK repeated the assertion he made Friday, and again enumerated the figures which warranted him in putting the total expenditures for the current fiscal year near $100,000,000.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Garfield and Washburne, Wis., the matter was passed over and the Deficiency bill was taken up and passed.

The bill for an air line railroad between New York and Washington was considered and amended by reserving to Congress the right to alter and amend the act.

The previous question was ordered and then, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over to the next morning hour.

Several bills were introduced and referred, including one by Mr. HOOPER to promote international coinage.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs on the cadetship investigation, made a report in the case of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, stating the Committee had arrived at the following conclusions: First, that on the 21st of Feb. 1869, Mr. Butler had recommended the appointment of his son, Lieut. Butler, to Gen. Tyler, to West Point; second, that Ang. C. Tyler was not a resident of the first congressional district of Tennessee; third, that after the appointment had been made, as agent or attorney of Gen. Tyler had given Mr. Butler nine hundred dollars, and that Mr. Butler had received it with the avowed intension of using it for political purposes in Tennessee. The Committee express the opinion that the action of Mr. Butler in appointing a non resident of his district, and subsequently accepting the money of General Tyler, deserves the condemnation of the House.

Messrs. Stoughton, Negley, Packard and Asper recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House declares its condemnation of the action of R. R. Butler, a Representative from the First District of Tennessee, in obtaining Gen. A. Taylor, who was not an actual resident of his district, as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the father of said cadet for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Messrs. Logan, (chairman,) Cobb, Morgan and Slocum of the Committee, recommended the following as a substitution: More critical becomes the malady that we seek to heal. The land wants such as dare with vigor to execute the laws. Her festered members must be attacked and tended. He is a bad surgeon that for pity spares the part corrupted till gangrene spread and all the body perish. He that is merciful unto bad is cruel to good.

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Messrs. Logan, (chairman,) Cobb, Morgan and Slocum of the Committee, recommended the following as a substitution: More critical becomes the malady that we seek to heal. The land wants such as dare with vigor to execute the laws. Her festered members must be attacked and tended. He is a bad surgeon that for pity spares the part corrupted till gangrene spread and all the body perish. He that is merciful unto bad is cruel to good.

Mr. REVELS then reviewed the history of affairs in Georgia, stating that at the election in November, 1867, for members to the State Convention, 30,000 white and 80,000 colored votes were polled and a number of colored delegates elected. Constitution was framed, ratified, and a Legislature elected under it was convened. After all this, supposing they had passed beyond Congressional control, the rebel element in the Legislature asserted itself, and many of those whose disabilities had been removed by the State Convention, which was composed of a number of colored members, joined in the declaration made by that Legislature that a man having more than an eighth African blood in his veins was ineligible to office. These very men, to whom the Republican party extended all the rights and privileges of citizenship, of which they had deprived themselves, denied political equality to a large majority of their fellow citizens, and twenty-eight members were expelled. On December 22nd, 1869, an act of Congress was passed requiring the reassembling of the persons declared elected by the military commander, the restoration of the expelled members and the rejection of others who were disqualified. All the conditions had now been complied with, and having ratified the 14th and 15th amendments, Georgia presented herself for recognition. The 13th amendment proposed to legalize the organization of 1868, and would legalize the act of the Legislature in appointing a Judge who decided in favor of class distinction in the State. As a member of the committee for which Georgians he desired their terms should commence from the date of the present legislation. He asked this in the name of 100,000 white and colored Georgians, and reminded the Senate that he who permitted opposition shared in the crime.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Revels received the congratulations of many Republican Senators and others, and then the immense audience in the galleries, which included many persons of color, slowly dispersed.

Mr. MORTON, in complimenting Mr. Revels on his speech, expressed the opinion that in the exchange by which that gentleman occupied the place of Jeff. Davis, the Senate had lost nothing in intelligence, while it had gained much in patriotism and loyalty. He proceeded to argue the government of Georgia was provisional, and would so continue until actually represented in Congress; that the inference from the opposite theory was that the State had been denied representation when she was entitled to it, and had been treated badly by Congress. He claimed that in the impending legislation Congress simply exercised the power of guaranteeing a Republican form of Government, but had never assumed to give a particular construction to the constitution of a State, as did the Bingham amendment, in declaring the length of the terms of the present State officers. He also argued that the substantial reason for the report of the Judiciary Committee in 1869, against the admission of Mr. Hill as Senator from Georgia, was that the organization of the legislature was void from the beginning.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether in that event the action of the Legislature in ratifying the XIVth Amendment would hold good?

Mr. MORTON replied he concurred in the opinions set forth in a former report of the Judiciary Committee, that the election was invalid because the defects in organization went to a violation of the fundamental law that created that body. He went on to review the whole question and to controvert positions assumed by Mr. Thurman, particularly with reference to the validity of the composition of the Georgia Legislature. He quoted from the laws of the State to show that provision was expressly made for the admission of minority candidates for the Legislature, when the person receiving the highest number of votes was notoriously ineligible. In regard to tenure of office, he showed it was not in the contemplation of the laws that these terms should begin until the State took her place in the Union; that Bullock did not become Governor till then, and the whole State government was now regarded as merely provisional. The proposed Bingham amendment was to-day a source of exultation to the extreme of Southern wing of the Democratic party, and he opposed it as a violation of justice and of human rights.

Mr. HOWARD took the floor, but yielded to a motion by Mr. Williams for an executive session, which after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Trumbull to prolong the session to dispose of the bill, was agreed to.

The Senate at 3:30 went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PETERS presented papers from the State Department in relation to the sword of Gen. Montgomery, now in possession of J. T. Harrover, in Washington, who was willing to dispose of it. Referred to Committee on Library.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the Oneida and Bon bay collision. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested case of Hunt against Sheldon, declaring Sheldon entitled to the seat, and gave notice he would call it up next Wednesday.

Mr. BEAMEN, of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the House in denial of the statements of Mr. Beck last Friday in regard to the expenditures of the Government. In the course of his remarks he said the amount of appropriations for the current fiscal year was $111,733,907; the unexpended balances were $1,023,901,59, making the amount available $214,124,066. The expenditures for the year, exclusive of payments growing out of the public debt, could not exceed $166,132,378, and that sum deducted from the amount available would leave to be used of unexpended balances, the sum of $47,991,688. These expenditures were $63,782,709 less than in 1868, and $24,253,576 less than 1869. Add to that the total $128,690,676 appropriated for the payment of interest, and the whole amount would only be $204,823,654.

Mr. BECK repeated the assertion he made Friday, and again enumerated the figures which warranted him in putting the total expenditures for the current fiscal year near $100,000,000.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Garfield and Washburne, Wis., the matter was passed over and the Deficiency bill was taken up and passed.

The bill for an air line railroad between New York and Washington was considered and amended by reserving to Congress the right to alter and amend the act.

The previous question was ordered and then, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over to the next morning hour.

Several bills were introduced and referred, including one by Mr. HOOPER to promote international coinage.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs on the cadetship investigation, made a report in the case of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, stating the Committee had arrived at the following conclusions: First, that on the 21st of Feb. 1869, Mr. Butler had recommended the appointment of his son, Lieut. Butler, to Gen. Tyler, to West Point; second, that Ang. C. Tyler was not a resident of the first congressional district of Tennessee; third, that after the appointment had been made, as agent or attorney of Gen. Tyler had given Mr. Butler nine hundred dollars, and that Mr. Butler had received it with the avowed intension of using it for political purposes in Tennessee. The Committee express the opinion that the action of Mr. Butler in appointing a non resident of his district, and subsequently accepting the money of General Tyler, deserves the condemnation of the House.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 57½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@112.

Extensive gold discoveries are reported in Montana, extending over a large district on the western or Pacific slope of that territory.

The Legislature of Maryland inclines to provide by law for the registration of the colored voters of that State, under the Fifteenth article. They wisely think that since this extension of the franchise cannot be prevented, it will be better to recognize it under the laws, and through the proper officers of the State itself.

Some people, who are exceedingly unwise, or very anxious to have a part in a prolonged and costly frolic, are trying to bring about a similar round of pompous ceremonies over the obsequies of Mr. Burlingame as that which blurred the fair and beautiful fame of Mr. Peabody. It is to be devoutly hoped that we shall see, and hear, and read of no more of that.

Now that it is understood, not only that the English government is very anxious that the Alabama question should be adjusted, but itself intimates its willingness to re-open the correspondence, we have to thank Representative Negley, for the second volume (only 800 pages) of "Correspondence," concerning these and other claims against the very friendly power which sustained our rebellion as long as it could, and is honored now by the allegiance of Bombay Eyre.

Texas has no cause to complain of the action of the House upon her application to her restoration to the Union. It would gratify the country if the Senate would emulate the promptitude of the Representatives. Indeed it is not likely that the bill will be delayed by the Georgia discussion, but will pass with little or no loss of time, and go to the President for his signature. This will leave Georgia as the last of the States to be reconstructed, in a situation which was anticipated for her, in this journal, more than a year ago.

The expiring hopes of the revolt in Cuba have found a champion in General Webb—he writes his name J. Watson W.—who rushes into the most garrulous print, in a New York journal, to insist that the rebellion must prove a success. This superannuated old veteran is the same individual who a year ago provoked the country to a broad grin, by his claim to have prevented, by his personal influence with Napoleon, the intervention of France in behalf of our Southern rebels, and to have brought about, in the same way, the retirement of the French soldiers from Mexico. The value of his present testimony is in the inverse ratio to the poor man's vanity. His reliability is on a par with the honesty of Jordan, or the humanity of Quesada, who shot three hundred prisoners in cold blood.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Yesterday almost every city in the United States had an hour or two of glad excitement over a dispatch received at nine o'clock at the associate press office, New York, announcing the arrival of the steamer City of Boston at Queenstown, Ireland, (harbor of Cork.) This vessel sailed from Halifax on her outward voyage from New York to Liverpool on the 28th of January, since which time until to-day it has not been heard of.

But before noon this good news was followed by a contradiction, the bitterness of which to the hearts of anxious friends, who had just been so elated, can scarcely be conceived. The dispatches will be found in their proper places, and need not be rehearsed. We do not believe that the first dispatch was a hoax, but a gross blunder on the part of somebody. But faint hope can now be entertained for the safety of this ship. Yesterday was her 47th day from Halifax. She had 49 cabin, and 73 steerage passengers. In the winter of 1851-2, the Collins steamship Atlantic was out nearly or quite as long, and still arrived in safety; but not so the President, which went down, and not one escaped to tell how, or when, or where.

WEST INDIAN MATTERS.

There is good reason for the sincerest congratulations, in the refusal of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to recommend the ratification of the treaty for annexing San Domingo. The vote of five to two, in the Committee, against that premature and unauthorized negotiation, is quite sure to be sustained by a majority of the Senate; certainly it would be idle to suppose that the treaty can, on any hypothesis, secure the requisite vote of two thirds for its ratification.

Had this treaty been confined simply to the purchase of a naval station promising, like Samana Bay, unrivalled advantages for our armed and commercial marine, and for our national interests in the West Indian waters, it is not at all improbable that it might have received the approbation of the Senate. The comparatively small expenditure which it would have involved, and the precision with which that transaction, in all its direct results, could have been guarded from any objectionable political complications, coupled with the general conviction of our people that our navy needs a dock yard and our commerce a harbor of refuge securely fortified under our own flag in that archipelago,—these would have been, doubtless, considerations potent enough to secure the assent of the Senate and of the country to such an acquisition.

But the Administration hastened on quite too far in advance of public opinion. It erred in assuming that we were ripe for a policy of immediate and wholesale annexation, beginning with one half of the island, contemplating the early absorption of the residue, and logically opening to us a career of territorial expansion, which could only have closed with the union of all the islands in the Caribbean Sea under the American flag. We are not yet ready for this. We doubt if the child be yet born who will live to see that consummation perfected. There is no occasion to discuss the *pros* or *cons* of the policy which the Senate seems now certain to condemn, since it is manifest that it is only the objections which are at present of any weight with the American people.

We may take it also for granted that the Senate is equally reinforced by the popular sentiment in the duty which, on all hands, is accepted as a clear one, to put a decisive quietus to undue assumptions of Executive authority. Mr. Seward made quite too much mischief for us by his unauthorized negotiations for the purchase of Alaska and of the Danish islands. The first contract was reluctantly ratified because the country was able to distinguish, specially in its favor, certain substantial considerations justifying an approval of the result, but not of the means by which it had been obtained. The engagements of the same Secretary with Denmark have not been, and are not likely to be, ratified, at least not under this administration.

The President and his advisers do not appear to have been guided, in these premises, by one of the plainest lessons of a very recent experience. We incline to account for the error, in part, under the theory that at first it was only the acquisition simply of a naval station which was proposed, but that influences have been effectively exerted in naval quarters, co-operating with the personal interests of certain leading politicians, to drag in the administration deeper and deeper, until committed in the end to a policy which could have had no approval, in the beginning, from the Cabinet. Upon this view, we may conclude that the President will be in no hurry to place fresh confidence in the unsafe quarters which he will hold responsible for this mistake.

If the Dominican negotiation was a mistake, the menacing attitude which Admiral Poor has recently taken toward the Haytien government, was an assumption of authority still more unpardonable. As usual, an error has resulted in a greater error still. It would have been right enough to establish our West Indian protectorate after it were recognized by our own national approval. That day is now distant enough.

Whatever may be the complexion of the forthcoming report, from the House Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the Cuban question, and the attitude proper to be taken by this country relating thereto, it is very satisfactory to hear that the State Department has communicated to that Committee the clearest data and the most cogent reasons in support of the existing policy of the administration. All the official advices which reach Washington concur in representing the insurrection as no longer anything more than a mere guerilla warfare, which every day diminishes in its consequence. Our diplomatic relations with Spain are most cordial in their friendly character, and constantly support the good faith and elevated views of that government. The Committee may see fit to recommend a modification of our present policy, but there is not the slightest actual danger that the suggestion will be adopted by a majority in each branch of Congress.

As long as Congress shall curb the unauthorized acts of the Executive, and the Administration shall exercise a wholesome restraint over the Legislative power, we shall contrive to steer comfortably clear of muddles and embroilments in the West Indies.

WHAT SOME WOMEN THINK.

There is a pith to the subjoined statement of the woman-suffrage question, which will set a good many people to thinking. A proposition having been offered in the Ohio Legislature, to grant the elective franchise to the sex, one hundred and forty married ladies of Lorain county sent in the following memorial. With the novel experience of last week's epicene jury in Wyoming, these ladies might have enlarged the specification of obnoxious duties, in the last clause but one of this protest. They say:

We acknowledge no inferiority to men, We claim to have no less ability to perform the duties which God has imposed upon us, than they have to perform those imposed upon them.

We believe that God has wisely and well adapted each sex to the proper performance of the duties of each.

We believe our trusts to be as important and sacred as any that exist on earth.

We feel that our present duties fill up the whole measure of our time and abilities; and that they are such as none but ourselves can perform.

Their importance requires us to protest against all efforts to compel us to assume those obligations which cannot be separated from suffrage; but which cannot be performed by us, without the sacrifice of the highest interests of our families, and of society.

It is our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, who represent us at the ballot box. Our husbands are our choice, and one with us. Our sons are what we make them.

We are content that they represent us in the cornfield, the battlefield and at the ballot box, and we them in the schoolroom, at the fireside, and at the cradle—believing our representation, even at the ballot box, to be thus more full and impartial that it could possibly be, were all women allowed to vote.

We do, therefore, respectfully protest against any legislation to establish "woman's suffrage" in our land, or any part of it.

In submitting to the Secretary of War the official report of Col. Baker, the leader of the expedition which destroyed the Piegan band of Indians, General Sherman remarks:

The within reports will bear careful perusal, on account of the unusual severity with which the matter has been treated, both by Congress and the press. General Sheridan took the precautions to send General Hardie, a most humane and considerate officer, well known here in Washington, to Montana to judge on the spot between the conflicting statements of the parties there, and he justified the expedition against the Piegan tribe. Col. Baker followed the instructions of his immediate commander, Colonel De Torbriand, but did not, as is proper and usual, report the sex and kind of Indians actually left dead at the camp on the Marias. I will instruct General Sheridan to call on Colonel Baker for a full report on this point, to meet the charge that of the number killed the greater part were squaws and children.

The Secretary of State appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and gave the Committee much valuable information, especially in regard to the relations of this Government with those of Madrid. Secretary Fish was asked if he had received any offer or heard of any offer having been made to any other member of this Administration, from the Madrid officials, proposing to sell to the United States the island of Cuba for a certain sum therein named, and he replied that he had no such information and was satisfied from other facts in his possession that the Spanish regency had contemplated nothing of the kind. Friendly relations existed between Spain and the United States, and the former had always shown the strongest desire to satisfy the demands of the United States Government in every particular. He also stated that both Governments are now engaged in negotiations which, it is trusted, will result in a satisfactory solution of the whole question and which might be impeded or regarded by anything like an unfriendly exhibition of hostility. He denied that there was any cause or justification for our intervention at present, and that if we only patiently bide our time Cuba would gain her independence by consent of Spain. He denied that there were any outrages or insults to our flag which had not been properly explained or redressed, or any excuse for finding fault with Spain. He thought the annexation of Cuba to the United States would lose us over $30,000,000 of customs per annum, without any corresponding benefit to the United States. He said that if Cuba were independent her trade with the United States would be largely increased. The Committe were somewhat impressed with these views, but did not evince any intention of changing their determination to take some specific action to demonstrate their sympathy with Cuban independence.

It is whispered among the friends of Attorney General Hoar that he has gone home to stay. It is stated privately that his personal friends have advised him that it would be derogatory to his dignity to remain in the Cabinet after the action on his nomination to the Supreme Court.

REMINISCENCE OF SLAVERY.

The Slave Mother, Margaret Garner—Her Tragic Sacrifice of a Child—Interview with Her Husband—Subsequent History of the Family.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* contains the following intensely interesting article upon a historical subject:

It cannot have passed from the mind of any reader who lived in this city fifteen years ago, that one morning early in February, 1856, a great sensation stirred the whole community, as it had scarcely ever been stirred before. The river was frozen over solid, and the old "Mason and Dixie line" between freedom and slavery was for the time almost as much obliterated as it is now; so much so, at least, that there were frequent stampedes of the "sleek and well-fed" slaves, so poetically described by one of the great champions of the peculiar institution. In consequence of this facility for escape, United States Marshals and detective police were vigilant, their "itching palms" stimulating to duty, as the scent of blood incites the hound to the chase.

Among those who improved the opportunity, and, like too many others, fell wofully short of realizing their fond expectations, were a family of Garners, the old father and mother about fifty years of age each, and a son, Robert Garner, his wife Margaret, and four children—two boys and two girls. The old people and Margaret belonged to James Marshall, of Boone county, Ky., while the wife and children of the latter belonged to Archibald K. Gaines, of the same neighborhood, the husband, of course, having no control over, or duties in regard to them. But his desire to exercise such rights and privileges led him to him to hitch up two of his master's horses to a sleigh in the dead hour of night, and, putting his old father and mother and his own family therein, drive rapidly to the river.

Leaving the team on shore, opposite the foot of Western Row, they all crossed on the ice, and were met on this side by a colored man named Elijah Kite, son of "old Joe Kite," of notorious reputation, who had been notified to assist them to the "underground railroad." He conducted them to a tenement, occupied by himself, a few squares below Mill Creek bridge. He left them until he went out to make arrangements for their departure to Canada. He was to be back before day, according to the injunction of Robert Garner, but did not come until between one and ten o'clock, when he was soon followed by a *posse* of officers, accompanied by the master of the slaves.

The scene that followed was described by the newspaper reporters of that day, as obtained from the whites present, all of whom had interests in conflict with those of the unfortunate negroes, and was colored accordingly.

INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT GARNER.

We yesterday learned that Robert Garner, the principal mover in this affair, and whose wife was the tragic heroine in its bloody termination, was now residing in our city.

Mr. Garner says that Elijah Kite was an own cousin of his wife's, and was, therefore, advised of their coming, and requested to assist in their escape; but instead of assisting them, he now believes, and then suspected him, of being guilty of treacherously selling his kinfolk back into the hands of their masters. His long absence, while professing to be making arrangements for their continued flight, which should have been ready beforehand, and his neglect to return before day to secrete them, is strong justification of the suspicion.

When the officers and masters arrived at the door and demanded admission, Robert drew a pistol with which he had provided himself, and said the first man who attempted to enter he would shoot dead. At the same time his wife, Margaret, seized a butcher knife that was lying on the table, and declared she would kill every child she had before she would see them carried back into slavery. While some of the outsiders were banging at the door, another, a Mr. Patterson, of the Fourth ward, raised a window and was about to enter when Robert shot him in the mouth. He fell back, but was not killed. On turning around Robert saw that his wife had cut the throat of her girl Mary, three years old, from ear to ear, who was weltering in her blood on the floor, and was making a desperate at his body Samuel. Hurrying to his rescue, calling on her to desist, and received part of the blow himself, the remainder taking effect on the child. Then the door was broken open, and he fired two or three shots at the intruder, who, by the way, was Clinton Butts, the present well known Marshal of Covington. They were then overpowered, and with an immense mob at their heels, carried off to prison.

Of the hearing of the case before U. S. Commissioner Pendery, which lasted about two weeks, and in which they were voluntarily defended by that ever ready legal friend of the slave, Mr. John Jolliffe, assisted by Mr. Gitchell, we need not now write. It ended, as all such cases did in those days, in remanding the whole party back to their masters.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE GARNER FAMILY.

Robert, his wife and children, were speedily sent off to the South—the fearful purgatory of Northern slaves. Clinton Butts conducted them as far as Louisville, where they were shipped to a brother of one of their old masters, Archibald Gaines, a cotton broker of New Orleans. On their way down, their boat was run into by another, and sunk, and among the lives lost was the infant child of the unhappy slaves. It was reported that the mother drowned her child, in accordance with her frenzied declaration, under fearful excitement, that she would kill all her children rather than see them all go back into slavery. But the father protests that such was not the case, and that his wife never attempted to injure her children afterward, although she frequently repeated her conviction that it would be better for them to be put out of the world than live in slavery.

In New Orleans Robert hired his own time, and that of his wife, and supported his family by hard work and in great destitution, until all were sold to a Judge Bonham, and taken to Tennessee Landing, Miss., where they were forced to labor on the plantation. Here Margaret Garner died in 1858, of typhoid fever. Her last words to her devoted husband were, never to marry again in slavery, but to live in hope of freedom, which she believed would come soon in some way.

Robert heeded her injunction; remained at Tennessee Landing till the war broke out, when he made his way to the Union lines, entered the gunboat service, was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was in active service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He subsequently married, and is now living in this city. His two boys, Thomas and Samuel, are living on a farm opposite Vicksburg, in Mississippi.

Resumption not Necessarily Redemption.

The N. Y. *Tribune* pertinently observes: To make the Greenbacks equal to coin is one thing; to have them all presented for payment is quite another. The Gold Certificates are and ever have been redeemable at pleasure in coin; wherefore very few of them are presented for redemption. Knowing that he has only to step to the Sub-Treasury and have the gold counted out to him, the holders rarely or never think of doing anything of the sort. Why would it be otherwise with the Greenbacks? We believe it would not be—that the People like them, and will largely prefer them as currency to any other paper. In fact we believe convertibility to be one thing needful to give them a wide circulation in the Mining States and Territories, where Gold attracts notice and invites robbery; whereas one may carry $100,000 in paper without being known to have $100. We know, from our own receipts, that Greenbacks are to-day favorites even in Arkansas and Texas; were they redeemable in coin at our Sub Treasury, they would be worth more than coin at either Virginia City, at Salt Lake, Helena, or White Pine. And we trust that, having made them equal in value to coin, the Government will continue to pay them out as well as redeem them, and thus keep up their circulation. Then, with Free Banking and an ample deposit of Government Bonds, we shall have as much currency as we now have, with the important difference that part of it consists of coin and the rest is equal in value thereto.

The exact value of a human life has at last been fixed in Boston. A druggist at the "hub," who killed one of his customers, by giving him laudanum instead of rhubarb, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $450. This is certainly cheap, and reminds one of the witty Frenchman's reflection on the unfairness of the law. Said the humerous son of France: "If I shoot or stab a druggist, I am guillotined; if a druggist poisons me, he is only fined."

France and the Council.

The manifesto which, according to a telegram from Paris, Count Daru is about to issue on the Ecumenical Council, is doubtless foreshadowed in the following extracts from letters which he wrote to one of the French prelates now in attendance at the Ecumenical Council. The official journals, however, declare that there is no intention of withdrawing the French troops from Rome, and state that they are there to protect the territorial and not the religious rights of the Holy See. Writing from Paris, January 18, he said:

"I have read with regret some of the current events, and yet I cannot credit such grave imprudence on the part of the Court of Rome. It cannot be so blind as to suppose that it would be possible to retain our troops in Rome one day after the dogma of Infallibility would be proclaimed. We may desire to maintain them there, but we could not. Public opinion would become irresistible in France, and would compel us to yield. Assuredly the Holy Father knows and believes this. He will I hope yield to the more moderate counsels of the illustrious members of the Church of France."

On February 5, he wrote: "I thank you for the information you have given me. I fear that the party of the majority in the Council will not renounce its advantages, and will advance boldly to its object. It is more difficult to control religious than political enthusiasm. I honor the resistance offered them, by the firm attitude of the minority or the Bishops, and I do my utmost to second their efforts. I have sent on many occasions the instructions of the Government to M. de Bonnville, who keeps me informed of passing events, and through him I have made the truth known to Cardinal Antonelli. It is very evident that all may be settled by the action of the Italian and Spanish prelates, missionaries and vicars apostolic, who seem to live apart from the world. It is evident that they may render it both impossible for us to retain our garrison at Rome, or to arrange the financial affairs of the Holy See, to which I was disposed to give attention. They may seriously disturb the engagements in the Concordats, which the Propaganda apparently consider of no account, and break the pact which unite us. I have informed the Cardinal of this, and represented the dangerous position in which he places himself and us; but I am not certain that these representations have met with attention. The ardor of the moment carries everything, and there is no deliberation. If the minority can gain time it will accomplish more than at present. The revolutionary party, which recently revived, causes us here some embarrassment. It conspires, and seems disposed to act shortly."

Protection a Republican Idea.

The Philadelphia *North American* remarks: Protection is the only "next step" in American progress that we recognize, and that we shall not assent to its being set aside for any other agitation got up by the free traders by way of a diversion. The Republican National Convention of 1860 presented a platform that distinctly announced the protection of American industry to be one of the fundamental tenets of the party. On that basis the party has stood ever since, and on that it passed successive amendatory tariffs, all raising the duties, and all liberal enough to build up American industry. On that basis we raised our productive capacity to such a point as to carry the republic successfully through the greatest war of modern times, and to sustain the burden of a tremendous debt. It was, indeed, the long continued devotion to manufacturing industry that endowed the north with strength sufficient to cope with the slave holders' insurrection, backed as it was by England. And now this system that has done so much for us, and that is recognized all over Europe as the secret of our vast progress, is attacked in its stronghold, and we are coolly asked to pay attention to half a dozen wayside agitations, chiefly gotten up to divert the attention of the people from protection.

The Republican party is composed of masses too intelligent to be deceived in this way. If advocates of women's rights and tetotalism and social equality of races, and all the other issues of a fast age, have managed to creep into prominent positions in the party, their views must not be taken as representing those of its masses; and if they are not satisfied to follow the party under its banner of protection, let them hold a separate convention, as in 1864, or try their luck with the Democrats, as in 1868. The Republican party cannot be both for protection and free trade. It must be one or the other, for the two systems are diametrically opposed to each other. With those who are on the fence, and take a little one way and a little the other; who, in fact, seem to have no principles of their own, we have no quarrel. They will find out where they stand when they know which side is the strongest. All we have to say is, that if the Republican party is not for protection, we must have a party that is. We are not content to follow free-trade leaders, nor to fight under a free-trade banner. But we know that we speak for an immense majority of the Republican party, when we say that it is emphatically for protection, and that it regards with suspicion all free trade journals and politicians.

We have seen nothing better from the Rev. Smith, since his chase at Syracuse of the wrong train, than the following:

To the editor of the New York *Times:*

A few days ago you published, among your Brooklyn items, that Rev. J. Hyatt Smith had resigned his charge of the Fee Avenue Baptist Church. In your next issue you corrected, the erroneous statement. But your local seems determined to cast me out at all hazards. "We ministers, from principle, never read the Sunday paper, which is "set up" on Saturday, but always read the Monday paper "set up" on Sunday. Now, that malicious local, knowing my religious scruples, managed to get in another statement yesterday declaring that I had left the Lecompton (?) Avenue Baptist Church and had come out on the basis of Open Communion. He thought, no doubt, that this second item would escape my notice, but there are some members of my church not as good as their pastor, who do read the Sunday issue of the *Times*, and I was yesterday informed of the renewed efforts of your local to throw me out of the Baptist pulpit.

I am in all peace, quietness and love, of Lee Avenue Baptist Church in this city, and if you will publish this note of correction you will oblige

Your friend, six day reader of your paper, J. Hyatt Smith.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday March 7, 1870.

The body of Captain Haller, United States army, who has been missing since last June, has been found in Milam county, Texas, not far from Bryant station. Two boys discovered the remains in a thicket. Some of the officers from the garrison at Cameron immediately visited the place and recognized the clothing. The remains were fully identified. The pocketbook and other valuables were also found, showing he had not been murdered for money. The flesh had almost disappeared, but the facts that the skull was crushed in, and there were two bullet holes in the back of the coat, leave no doubt of his brutal assassination. It will be remembered that violence and bloodshed had run rife at Bryant station for some time previous to the date of Captain Haller's disappearance. On complaint, the officer was detailed to investigate murders then recently committed upon freedmen there. While at this work the evidence accumulating bore heavily upon certain citizens, and on learning these facts they are supposed to have pursued and murdered the officer for simply doing his duty.

The Waverly National Bank, was robbed early on Sunday morning. The burglars effected an entrance through a window. The frame of the new outer vault door was wedged off sufficiently to allow a large charge of powder to be poured in, which was ignited by a long fuse pushed through the opening. The explosion blew open both doors and shattered the windows of the building. The door of the inside safe was then wedged and charged with powder, and blown entirely off and across the vault. The contents of the safe were taken, except a package of bills, which were blown under the door and not noticed. The loss to the special depositors of the bank is large, that of the bank small, considerable remittance having been made the day previous, and will not all interfere with its business or solvency. The bank is in a somewhat retired part of the village, and the explosions seemed to have alarmed no one. The usual night occupant of the bank was absent for that night, and the thieves, evidently on the watch, availed themselves of the opportunity.

Senator Morton was the principal advocate of the San Domingo treaty, while Mr. Sumner took the lead against it. One Senator reserved his right to vote for the treaty in the Senate. The considerations which influenced the Committee were various. It was urged that there was no knowing how much the purchase would cost in the end; that we should have to follow it up by annexing Hayti; that the possession of an island in the West Indies would greatly facilitate smuggling; that it is bad policy to abandon any of the Latin colonies, &c. The members of the Committee say that their decision will have no effect whatever upon the final result in the Senate, as each Senator will vote according to his individual predilection, but the impression is that the necessary majority for ratification cannot be obtained.

The chances that the Bingham amendment will be stricken out grow stronger every day. Opportunely enough, the reconstructed rebellious spirit of Georgia comes to hand in time to aid in its own defeat. The howlings of joy over the passage of the Amendment by the rebel press, and their threats that they would soon have things their own way, together with the outrages on the line of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, which is being constructed by Northern capital and Northern men, will operate to fasten the present Legislature upon them for two years more, in spite of everything that a Conservative Republican sentiment can do. The convictions of a majority of Republicans to-day is that Georgia ought to be remanded to pure military rule and kept there for the next four years.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES,

GO TO corner of PENN AND SIXTH, old St. Clair Sts.

Bathing Sponges, Barbers' Cup Sponges, Fine Toilet Sponges of every description. Also, a full assortment of FRESH DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contiguous organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

SHAKING AND BURNING.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these nervously shaken. What are they doing to themselves to their nerves to the temperature? to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby imperiling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain protection to fever and ague in sections of the country where this fearful scourge of the human race is most intimately prevalent. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, but a large majority, and with a high reputability of some people, but to the greater number.

If there is any one fact more than another in this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies prodced by the miasma of fever and ague than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large and intelligent portion of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is no other reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

NOTICES.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the banking House, No. 209 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY March 18, 1870. mh16 14

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of S. Bowers & Sons, forthwith.

JAMES M. WRIGHT, Treas. pro.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:d7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE.

Barber's & Rose's Braces.
Disston's & Spear & Jackson's Saws.
Spencer's Files,
Butcher's Edge Tools,
Bench Planes, &c., &c.,
Family Tool Chests.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

mh15:tf3 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

We wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large and varied assortment of Solid Silver and Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Castors, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of AMERICAN and IMPORTED CLOCKS, all of which we will sell at a GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

Jewelers,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield Street. mh12

NOTICE.—The firm of OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO. WAS

Dissolved by Mutual Consent Jan. 1, 1870, by the withdrawal of W. McCLINTOCK. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore, under the name of

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.,

mh11:v10 23 FIFTH AVENUE.

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh. mh10:v5

INDIA RUBBER

BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Agents for this city.

mar11

FISH, FISH.

Fresh Lake Herring;
No. 1, 2 and 3 White Fish;
No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel—all sizes pkgs.
Labrador Mackerel;
Round Herring;
Cod Fish;

at WATT, LANG & CO.'S, No. 172 and 174 Wood St. fe8

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Paints and Patent Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 5c., Short Lengths of Prints.
At 6 1-4c., Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Best Makes Prints.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Unbl'd Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin
Cassimeres, Jeans, Table Linen,
Turkey Red Damask,
Striped and Figured Damasks,
Napkins, Towels,
Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Aprons, Kid Gloves,
Neck Ties, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

UPON EXAMINATION

Will be Found to be the Best AND THE CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

This will be Borne Out by

THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES
THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.
THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.
THE SECURITY AFFORED BY REGISTRY.
THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 75 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Agents for the sale of these Bonds. mh15:d5 &T2d

AT 75 CENTS,

LADIES' GOOD KID GLOVES.

AT $1.00,

Extra Quality Kid Gloves.

The best in the market at that price.

AT $1.75,

Full Assortment all Colors

ALEXANDRE'S GENUINE KID GLOVES.

JUST OPENED

New Spring Gloves,
New Stockings,
New Embroideries,

AT

MORGANSTERN & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street. mh16

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

AT

Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
29 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.* mh16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

Having purchased over $10,000 worth of the above

DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS,

which for weight, color and finish cannot be excelled, if equalled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I ever had the pleasure of offering them.

The Goods will be received daily until all are delivered

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Genuine Preparations.

From the Celebrated House of

PETER SQUIRE, London

Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.

P. S.—A Fresh supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent-Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges. These Lozenges are meeting with great success in England, in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc. Just received. fe15:ttth

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuse for hogs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weatherboarding."

He has disposed of the following territories and sh

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, W. B. Negley, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lech, John Floyd.

John M. Marland, Richard Wallace, Jos. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jn1dly

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MEBTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to E. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 16, 1870.

Wallstreet to day shows more composure and appears to be getting into a state of dullness, owing to an uncertainty as to the funding, banking and currency measures before Congress. The money market continues to work easily on call, although among leaders there is a disposition to advance the rates on Government bonds. A large number of loans were made at 5 per cent., and on railway and miscellaneous collateral at 6. Commercial paper dull; prime acceptances 7@7½; good $@9, and single names 9@10. It has just come to light that late in February and early in the present month, frauds were committed on several prominent banks in the form of altered checks. The extent of the frauds as far as known is about $25,000. Sterling quiet at 7¾@8.

Gold quiet without material change, fluctuations being slight in the absence of sensational telegrams from Washington. Prices opened at 112, touched 112¼, fell to 111¾, and closed at 111⅝@112.

Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances $59,000,000.

Bonds continue quiet but comparatively steady. The firmness of bonds abroad is neutralized by the low price of gold. The market at the opening showed moderate advance on nearly every class of bonds, but offers to the Treasurer being larger than expected prices fell off 1@1½ per cent. The market closed steady. Coupons of '62, 114¾@115; do. '62, 110@110½; do. '64, 111¾@—; do. '65, 109¾@110¾; do. '65, 109¾@108¾; do. '67, 109¾@109¾; do. '68, 109¾@109½; 10-40's, 105⅞@106; currency 6s, 112¾@112¾.

The Assistant Treasurer purchased $1,000,000 at 106 60-100@107 75-100. Bids aggregated $3,500,000.

State securities firm; Missouris, 92; old Tennessees, 69; new do. 49¾; old Virginia, 75; new do 69¾; old North Carolinas, 47½; new do 23. Pacific Railroad securities higher; closing quotations were as follows: Union Pacific stock, 43¼ to 43¾; income bonds, 85 to 85½; land grant bonds, 72 to 72¾; first mortgage bonds, 85½ to 86¾, and Central Pacific bonds, 94 to 94¾.

Railway and miscellaneous shares opened at about last evening's closing quotations, with the tone of the market heavy, and prices declined ½ to 2 per cent., the lowest quotations having been made on first call, after which there was a steadier feeling and improvement of ¼@¾ per cent. The principal dealings were in Vanderbilt shares, Lake Shore, North Western, St. Paul, Rhode Island and Pacific Mail. The market thence continued firm, though without special feature till close. There is no truth in report that the Lake Shore company have increased their share capital 50,000 shares. The authorized share capital is 500,000 shares, of which 350,000 shares have been issued. The latter amount cannot be increased without a vote of two thirds of the stockholders.

Canton, 60¾; Cumberland, 27¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 11; Mariposa, 8½; do pref'd, 19; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells Fargo, 91; American Express, 48¾; United States, 48¾; Pacific Mail, 32¾; N. Y. C. 97½; Erie, 26¾; pref'd, 44; Harlem, 143½; Hudson Scrip, 95¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 119; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 140½; Pittsburgh, 97½; Northwestern, 71½; do preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 118¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do. preferred, 72¼; Wabash, 45¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 55; pref'd, 63½; Chicago and Alton, 116; do preferred, 113½; O. & M., 28¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Dubuque, 108; C. C. & I. C., 18¾.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.

QUOTATIONS as reported by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 112; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, 114¾. Five Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do 1864, 108½; do 1865, 109¾; do 1865, Consols, 108¾; do 1867, 108½; do 1868, 109½; Ten Forties, 105½; Atlantic Mail Express Company 91½; Merchants Union Express Company, 8; American Express Company, 58¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32½; New York Central 97½; Reading, 99¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 118¾; Chicago & North Western, 71; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85¾; Erie 26¾.

	Large.	Small.
EXCHANGE.		
London, 5 days	85,50	$5.60
Paris, prime	21¾	23
Paris, thaler	80¾	82
Frankfort, florins	47	49

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold 112½;

States Sixes, 1881, 114¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109¾; do. '67, 109¾; do. '68, 109½; Ten-Forties, 105½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108¾; do. do. 1867, 108¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112¾; Lake Superior —.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise, continues slow and somewhat sluggish, but hopes of an early improvement are still entertained. Uncertainty in regard to values has a tendency to demoralize business, as it restricts the demand for almost everything, buyers being timid about taking hold in anticipation of a still further decline, and the result is, where is not much doing. If gold would settle down at some point so that confidence could be somewhat restored, there is not much doubt but what business would improve, but it is not likely that there will be any improvement so long as financial matters remain in the present condition. Groceries, particularly Sugars, are in a panicky and disturbed condition; prices are low, but buyers are apprehensive of a still further decline, and are buying very sparingly. Provisions are also pretty much in the same condition. There is so much confusion at present and uncertainty in regard to the future, in these as well as other articles, that the situation is by no means encouraging, but as we have already intimated it is hoped that the worst is over, and that a reaction and better times are near at hand.

APPLE BUTTER—Ameoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7½.

APPLES—The market is a little slow, and under the influence of continued liberal arrivals, the market is dull with indications of lower prices. We continue to quote at $2,50@3 for fair to good and $3@4 for choice.

BUTTER—Is arriving freely and the market is well supplied, though as yet prices are sustained. We continue to quote prime to choice roll at 33@35, and fancy grands at 37@38.

BEANS—Very dull, and we hear of offers to sell prime at $2 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—In steady demand at 17@17½c for Western Reserve; 17½@18½c for New York Factory; 18@18¾c for New York Dairy; and 19@19½c for New York Goshen.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above 90 to 95, in store.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted all the way from $20 to $24 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Demand continues light, while prices are unchanged. Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, notwithstanding the season is now at hand when there should be an increased demand. We continue to quote apples at 7@8 cts. Peaches at 7¾@8¾c for quarters and 9¾@10¾c for halves.

EGGS—Demand fair, and, notwithstanding the arrivals are liberal, prices are maintained; 26@27c.

FEATHERS—Sales at 55@60, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5,50 for spring, and $5,50@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GROCERIES—There is considerable feeling in the grocery market, particularly in regard to sugars, occasioned mainly by a sharp competition, which has resulted in some pretty keen cutting. We understand that refined sugars are now being offered at eastern rates, less cost of transportation, so that country dealers can do just as well if not better here than they can in the east, and save themselves the annoyance and expense of a trip. Pittsburgh is well stocked with both raw and refined sugars, and as we have already noted, prices are extremely low. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 11½; good, 12c; prime, 12½; choice, 13. Cubs, 11@11¾; Porto Rico, 11½@12¾. Refined: A Coffee, 13½; B, 13½; Extra, C, 13; Crushed and Granulated, 14¾.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 75@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 90; Silver Drips, 70; White Honey, 90; Golden, 65.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@20¼; Prime, 22; Choice, 22¾.

RICE—Carolina, 8c; Rangoon, 7c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,60, G. P., $1,10 to 1,80. Imperial, $1,40 to 80. Oolong, 80 to $1,45. Sun dried, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Satin Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 16c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins, 18¾c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 33; Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,40.

BAR LEAD—10¾c; Shot, $2,75 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 11½c; "Oakley's," 10c; Resina, 4 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 10c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8c.

CANDLES—Mould, 13c; Star, 22c.

BI CARB SODA—$6 per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackrel, $30 per bbl; No. 2 do, $18; No. 3 do, $15. Lake Herring, $4,25; White Fish, $5,00.

GRAIN—There is nothing new to be said in regard to wheat. The mills continue to quote at $1,10@1,13 for good to choice Red. Oats dull and unchanged; 42@45c, buying and selling. Corn is also dull, notwithstanding the supply is by no means large; 70@71c is about all that can be obtained on wharf, and dealers are buying at 65@66c, in the country, which they will not look over any more than Ear. Rye—We are cognizant of offers to buy at 80c, but sellers are holding at 85c. Barley is dull with a continued drooping tendency; we are reported a sale of 5 cars prime Ohio Spring as 85c.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales from country wagons at $15@20 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra Falls No. 1, city brands, $1,27@1,30; No. 2, 85@87.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 in gallon jugs—jugs included.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

POULTRY—We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts, and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

PEAS—$2,25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market continues rather dull and unsettled: Shoulders, 12½@12¾c for plain, 13¾@13½c for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15¼c for Rinbed, and 16¼c for Clear. Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 17¾c; Lard, 15¾c; shoulders 10¼c, clear rib 14¼c, clear sides 14¾c; lard: prime dieres at 13c; hams: sugar cured 18c. Whisky lower at 92c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¾; No. 2, 7¾. Oatmeal, $10,50 per bbl; $5,50 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is scarce and firm with small sales, at $4,75@5,00. Clover seed unchanged at $8@8¾. Flaxseed quiet at $2,12@2,15, and but little offering.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 16 1870.

We alluded the other day to the discrimination made by the Penna Railroad against Pittsburgh in carrying oil from Oil City and Parker's Landing to Philadelphia, via Blairsville, sixty cents per bbl less than is charged from this point. To show the still further inconsistency of this company, and its bad faith towards Pittsburgh, we will now contrast the rates on oil, east and west, and while on different roads, all under the same administration. The rate to Chicago, on oil, distance about one hundred miles greater than to Philadelphia, one dollar per bbl; from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, $1,70; to Cincinnati, distance some 25 or 30 miles greater, than to Philadelphia, 75 cts; to St. Louis, distance more than double that to Philadelphia, $1,50. It certainly costs no more to transport oil west than east, but, as will be seen by the above, this same company makes a difference, of from 75 to 100 per cent. The question very naturally comes up here, why this difference, but it is easier asked than answered, though it is owing doubtless to the fact that in the west it comes in competition with the river. Furthermore, we are informed that oil is shipped from Parkersburg to St. Louis, at $1,10, by another route, distance about double that between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and it is solicited even at this figure.

CRUDE.

The market is dull and weak, though nominally unchanged. Seller March or April, 11¾ bid, and 12 cts asked. Sellers option until July, nominal at 11¾, and buyers option all year, 14¾@14¾.

REFINED.

Also, very dull with a continued downward tendency. March, 26@26¼; April, 26¾@27; April to September, 28¾; May to December 29@30; May and June, 27¾; buyer all year, 30¾; bid 31 asked.

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Spray Oil Works 240, on account L. Hepler; Stella Oil Works 160, on account O. S. Goldrick; Fisher Bro. 340, on account E. H. Long; Jas. Wilkins 220, on account Jas. Wilkins; Penn. Oil Works 160, on account E. H. Long; Citizens Oil Works 80, on account Fisher Bro; A. B. Mills 80, on account W Bartle. Total ..... 1,460 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 256 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

Fawcett, L. & S. 246 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter 156 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total refined ..... 658 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton firmer but very quiet, with sales of 3,000 bales at 22½@22¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 8,453 bbls—flour dull and 5@10c lower, with sales of 5,100 bbls at $4,50@4,65 for superfine State and western, $4,70@5,50 for extra State, $4,65@5,60 for extra western, $5,25@6,30 for white wheat extra, $4,85@6,00 for round hoop Ohio, $5,30@6,15 for extra St. Louis, $6,20@8,50 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet and heavy, with sales of 250 bbls at $4,40@5,30. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull; western 88@89½c; chiefly 90c. Receipts of wheat, 6,100 bush—dull, heavy and one cent lower; sales 35,000 bush at $1,05 for No 3 spring. $1,14@1,15 for No 2 spring delivered, $1,28@1,27 for winter red and amber western, $1,40@1,45 for white Michigan, $1,50@1,55 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull; sales 8,000 bush Canada West at $1,05. Barley malt quiet. Corn: receipts of 5,400 oush, dull and drooping; sales 253,000 bush western at 97c for white western, 99c for New Jersey. Oats: receipts of 2,225 bush and unchanged; sales 22,000 bush at 53¼@54c for western in store, 55½c for do afloat; 60@61c for Ohio, and 60@62c for State. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull and easier; sales 300 hhds Cuba at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 14¾@15c for crude; 26¾@27c for refined. Hops quiet. Wool steady; sales 360,000 pounds at 47@55c for domestic fleece; 42@49½c for pulled. Leather—hemlock sole drooping at 29@30½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Coal—domestic drooping at $5@6 per ton. Linseed oil quiet. Sheathing Copper steady and quiet at 36c; ingot dull at 19@19½c for Lake Superior. Pig Iron firm and steady at $35@37 for Scotch, and $32@35 for American; bar very quiet at $82,50 for refined English and American; sheet dull at 11@11c, gold for Russia. Nails steady at 4¾c for cut, 6c clinch, and 7@8c, horse shoe. Pork dull and heavy; sales 320 bbls at $25,75 for mess; $19@20, prime; and $22, prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 150 bbls at $10 @15 for new plain mess; $14@17,50, new extra mess. Tierce Beef dull; sales 150 tierces at $23@25 for prime mess; $27 @30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales were made of 150 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats heavy with sales 325 pkgs at 10¾@10¾c for shoulders, and 14@14¼c for hams; middles dull; 50 boxes Cumberland cut at 12½c. Lard heavy, with sales 370 tierces at 13½@14¾c for steam, 14½@15c for kettle rendered; also 500 tierces steam, seller April, May and June 14¾c. Butter quiet at 14@26c. Ohio cheese dull at 14@16¾c. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on medium and common grades. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; No. 2 spring at $1,10@1,15, winter red and amber western at $1,24@1,27. Rye nominal at 95@98c. Oats dull at 53½@54c for western in store and 60@61c for Ohio. Corn dull and heavy at 90@95c for sound new mixed western. Pork dull for mess, with $25,50 bid and $25,75 asked for March or April. Beef steady, moderate sales and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady at a decline; sales 250 tierces prime steam, seller April and at 14¼c. Eggs steady at 26@27c.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Exchange weak 1-10 off buying. 1-10 premium selling. Flour quiet at $5,62½@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat: No. 1 quiet at 85c; No. 2 moderately active and 1c higher; sales at 77@77¾c, closing quiet at 77@77½; this afternoon unsettled and lower 76¾@ cash and seller March, and 77½c seller April. Corn firmer and 1@2c higher, closing at 72c for No. 2, and 72@72½c for No 3 grade. Oats are quiet and ½ higher, closing at 36¾@37c for No. 2. Rye quiet at 67@67½c for No. 1, and 65½c for No. 2. Barley is dull at 86@89c for rejected. Highwines steady at 92½@93c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $26,50 cash, $26,50 seller April and closing at $26,75. Lard dull and closed at 13¾c. Dry salted shoulders 8¾@9c. Rough sides 12c. Short clear middles 13c. Sweet pickled hams 14¼c. Dressed hogs quiet at $10, and live 10@10½c higher, with sales at $8@8,50 for common to choice and $8,95 for extra fancy. Receipts during the past 24 hours: 5,789 bbls flour, 19,460 bush wheat, 15,350 bush corn, 1,850 bush oats, 400 bush barley, 1,750 hogs. Shipments: 3,600 bbls flour, 1,360 bush wheat, 14,804 bush corn, 2,356 bush oats, 2,800 bush rye, 453 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Tobacco firm at $6@8 50 for lugs to common leaf, $9@11 for medium dark leaf; $12@16 for good manufacturing. Cotton dull at 20@21c. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour dull and heavy; spring grades quoted at $3 50@6 fall do super $3 90@4 15; extra $4 25@4 50; double extra $4 60@5. Whisky dull at 92c. Groceries depressed but not quotably changed. Louisiana sugar 9¾@10c. Common to choice Rio Coffee 19@20c. Rebelled Bacon—shoulders 15@16c. Pork dull, with small sales at $26, and a lot of heavy to arrive at $26 50. Dry salt meats very dull at 9¼c for shoulders, 13¼c for clear rib, 14¼c for clear sides. Bacon dull; order lots sell at 11c for shoulders, 15½c for clear sides, 18c for choice sugar cured hams. Lard nominal at 13½@13¾c. Cattle quiet at $4@5 50 for fair to prime; $6@6 50 for choice. Hogs dull at $7 50@8 25. Receipts—flour 2,500 bbls, wheat 3,300 bush, corn 4800 bush, oats 1500 bush, barley 800 bush, rye 500 bush.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Flour quiet with a moderate local demand; extra $4,50@4,75; family $5@5,25. Wheat unchanged with a limited demand; sales at $1,06@1,08. Corn said to a fair extent at 74@76c for mixed, pure white sold at 80c. Oats dull at 50@54c. Rye unchanged. Barley neglected with spring at 80@90c, and fall $1@1,05. Cotton firm at 20¼@20½c for middling. Tobacco unchanged with sales 93 hhds. Whisky steady at 92c in wooden bound; iron bound 95c. Provisions quiet; unchanged in all respects, with hardly any demand, while holders demanded yesterday's rates. Mess pork $26,50; bulk meats 9½; 13, 13¼ 13¾@13½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; bacon held at 11,14¾, and 15¾ for shoulders, clear and clear rib sides; sugar cured hams 16¼@16¾c, and dull; lard held at 13¾@14, and little offering, nor is there any demand. Butter and cheese unchanged. Oil dull; linseed 98½, lard $1,20@1,25.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Sales of 192 hhds tobacco, at 4¾@5¾c for trash, 6@ 7¾c for lugs, 8@12c for low to good leaf. Cotton irregular; middling 20c. Flour and grain active and unchanged. Provisions quiet and nominal. Bagging rates for mess pork $27; bacon shoulders 12½c, clear rib 15¾c, clear sides 15¾c; bulk shoulders 10¾c, clear rib 14¼c, clear sides 14¾c; lard: prime dieres at 13c; hams: sugar cured 18c. Whisky lower at 92c.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour firm and more active, low grades scarce. Wheat firm and receipts small; sales Pennsylvania at $1,35@1,45. Corn firm; yellow 80@82c. Oats firm; sales Pennsylvania at $1,35@1,45. Corn firm; yellow Southern 72@75c; white 75@80c; Penn 80@82c. Rye firm at 95@98c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at 92c.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; No. 2 spring at $1,10@1,15, winter red and amber western at $1,24@1,27. Rye nominal at 95@98c. Oats dull at 53½@54c for western in store and 60@61c for Ohio. Corn dull and heavy at 90@95c for sound new mixed western. Pork dull for mess, with $25,50 bid and $25,75 asked for March or April. Beef steady, moderate sales and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady at a decline; sales 250 tierces prime steam, seller April and at 14¼c. Eggs steady at 26@27c.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Exchange weak 1-10 off buying. 1-10 premium selling. Flour quiet at $5,62½@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat: No. 1 quiet at 85c; No. 2 moderately active and 1c higher; sales at 77@77¾c, closing quiet at 77@77½; this afternoon unsettled and lower 76¾@ cash and seller March, and 77½c seller April. Corn firmer and 1@2c higher, closing at 72c for No. 2, and 72@72½c for No 3 grade. Oats are quiet and ½ higher, closing at 36¾@37c for No. 2. Rye quiet at 67@67½c for No. 1, and 65½c for No. 2. Barley is dull at 86@89c for rejected. Highwines steady at 92½@93c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $26,50 cash, $26,50 seller April and closing at $26,75. Lard dull and closed at 13¾c. Dry salted shoulders 8¾@9c. Rough sides 12c. Short clear middles 13c. Sweet pickled hams 14¼c. Dressed hogs quiet at $10, and live 10@10½c higher, with sales at $8@8,50 for common to choice and $8,95 for extra fancy. Receipts during the past 24 hours: 5,789 bbls flour, 19,460 bush wheat, 15,350 bush corn, 1,850 bush oats, 400 bush barley, 1,750 hogs. Shipments: 3,600 bbls flour, 1,360 bush wheat, 14,804 bush corn, 2,356 bush oats, 2,800 bush rye, 453 hogs.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The severe rain storm injured the market; to-day there were 1300 fresh and 200 State cattle, and all were sold. Prices are unchanged; best of 8¼ cwt. Ohio cattle are selling at 10½c, and poorest Canadas at 9½c, with only six cars of sheep; buyers barely clear the pens at former rates of 5½c for poorest up to 8¾c for prime 120 lb Canada stock. Seven cars of hogs arrived for slaughterers; dressed selling at 12@12¼c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—There is an improved inquiry at the reduced prices offered on Tuesday for Prints, Ginghams and Shirtings, but Prints show more steadiness, and popular makes maintain an advance of ½c from the lowest rates. Simpson's Cambrics are in request at 16c. All kinds of staple cottons, 36 inch, 10½c, and Lowell Delaines to 16c. Hamplen Earleton Ginghams in good demand, while Real Earlston sold at 18½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 16.—1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 37 pkgs butter, 12 bbls onions, H Rea Jr; 5 sks flour, Carter, M & Co; 22 pkgs lard, S S Marvin; 6 half bbls butter, Bruggerman & Co; 6 do do, A Graf; 6 do do, Amorder & S; 6 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 400 sks flour, Seghmyer & V; 85 bxs cheese, Watt, L & Co; 200 buckets tar, S P Shriver & Co; 16 bbls bone coal, Seward & E; 11 pkgs produce, L J Blanchard; 3 bgs coffee, Linsinger & S; 4 bales twine, ELE Gerwig & Co; 16 bgs rye, 27 do barley, W J Meek; 32 pkgs brooms, J J Pettit; 63 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 1 car calves, [illegible] bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 200 do do, owner; 5 do liquor, Schmidt & F; 15 bxs crackers, Kramer, H & Co; 2 do do, John Porterfield; 10 bbls whisky, R Woods & Co; 6 do do, Dillinger & S; 25 do m pork, F Sellers & Co; 100 do flour, owner.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 16.—1 car staves, Hastings & D; 5 bgs flax, 3 bbls onions, 3 do tallow, 1 do eggs, 2 tubs butter, W H Graff, 11 bgs rags 4 bbls eggs, P G Craighead; 7 bbls apples, 1 do onions, 20 do cranberries, Voigt, M & Co, 1 do chestnuts, M W Rankin, 2 cases tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 7 bbls hames, J Barcnfield; 63 bdls hames, McElroy & J Barcnfield; 63 bdls hames, McElroy & J Barcnfield; 63 bdls hames, McElroy &

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Proprietors are aware that the patience of their subscribers in a portion of Alleghany city has been severely tried by the irregular delivery of the GAZETTE for some time past. The matter has been so arranged that it is hoped there will be no further cause of complaint. We will thank our subscribers to notify us of any future delinquency.

St. Patrick's day.

Abram Fox yesterday morning was fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Callow for disorderly conduct.

The heavy snow on the mountains— in some places eighteen inches deep—delayed the eastern trains two hours yesterday.

Michael Kiggins made information, before Justice Heisel, charging Joseph Reisch with obtaining money under false pretences. A warrant was issued.

Now Comes the Weather when every one needs a glass of something refreshing. We all know that nothing is so delicious as Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

Parties desirous of securing a large, neat and handsomely furnished hall, ante and reception rooms complete would do well to call on G. W. Silvey, 75 Wood street.

An individual, hopelessly drunk, had the effect of frightening several women and children at the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, yesteday afternoon.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpaine continues to preside at the cutting.

Yesterday a number of citizens of the Third ward, Allegheny, presented officer Schmidt with a handsome silver star, as a mark of the appreciation of his services as a preserver of the public peace.

John D. McFaden, assistant health officer, made complaint before the Mayor yesterday, against James Reno for opening and obstructing Seventh avenue without a permit. A summons was issued.

During February the revenue receipts from annuosments amounted to $15,746 78, which is subjected to a tax of two per cent. The receipts from bridges were $5,488 85, and from passenger railways $25,490.31.

A series of very interesting evening prayer meetings, commencing at nine o'clock, are now being held regularly at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 28 Fifth avenue. The attendance is increasing.

Official Meetings.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the Water Committee on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. There will also be a meeting of the Committee on City Printing on Monday at 2 o'clock, at the Controllers office.

John B. Gough.—On Monday evening next John B. Gough will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Curiosity," at Lafayette Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. This announcement will certainly fill the hall on the occasion.

John McFarley made oath before Alderman O'Donnell, charging William Seiler, of the Second ward, Allegheny, with assault and battery, alleging that William did, without the slightest provocation or the mere justness of cause, assault the deponent in a very belligerent manner. A warrant was issued.

New Bank.—At a meeting of the corporators of the Freehold Bank and Building Association, held yesterday at the counting room of John I. House & Co., corner of Smithfield and Water streets, the following Board of Directors was elected: Edward House, James S. Craft, Thomas Scott, Wm. Phillips, R. Neel Mackey, Thos. W. Davis and Jared M. Brush.

Madam Farqua, the Haytien missionary, whose eloquence and truthfull portraiture of the people of Havti have charmed and interested all that have heard her, will lecture in Avery Mission Church, Sandusky street, North avenue and Avery streets, Allegheny, Thursday evening, March 17th, at 7½ o'clock. Admission tickets, 25 cents, each: Children 10 cents. The public are respectfully invited to be present.

Malicious—James Miller went into Alderman Donaldson's office yesterday afternoon and seeing the Alderman's "castor," "beavor" or silk hat sitting on the desk, picked it up and demolished it by running his fist through the crown. He then fled but was pursued by the Alderman, who called in officer and had the despoiler arrested. He was then taken before the Mayor who fined him $10 and cost for his fun.

Street Robbery.—As Peter Smith was walking out Fifth avenue last evening he was overtaken by two men, one of which held his hands behind his back while the other relieved him of his watch and chain, valued at twenty dollars and ninety cents.

Barnhard Farrell was discovered to be one of the parties, and upon oath made by Sergeant Thomas, Mr. Thomas he was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

William Goodall and his wife Jane have lived peaceably together in their matrimonial state on Spring alley, with not a single exception to mar the happiness until a few days ago some do mestic trouble arose. William became enraged so did Jane. He pulled her hair, this was to much for Jane to bear in silence so she pulled his whiskers, accordingly she made information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging her husband with assault and battery. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

At Last.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Jacob Ambas, who was killed one weeks since in a fight at Bedford Hall, Birmingham, have at last agreed upon a verdict.

They find that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Patrick Welsh, aided and abetted by Edward Eynnon, Albert Long, and Jack Keen.

As the after will be fully, fairly and impartially investigated in the Court of Over and Terminer, of this county, we withold for the present any comments.

Temperance Lecture.—It is with pleasure we learn that Rev. J. B. Dunn, of Boston, will lecture on the Duties of the Church to Temperance, in the Third Presbyterian (Rev. F. A. Noble's) Church, on Thursday and Friday evenings, March 17th and 18th. The well known ability of this eminent divine will no doubt attract a large audience. We certainly congratulate our citizens on having the opportunity of hearing one of the ablest champions of the Temperance Reform in our country. These lectures will be free to all.

Wholesale Arrest.—Officer Cupples and Long made a wholesale arrest at the P. & C. Depot yesterday morning, on a telegraph dispatch from Justice Pritchard, of Connellsville. The persons arrested were William Burns, Larry Burns, Michael Barns, Owen Murphy, Patrick O'Neil and Patrick Fullerton. It appears that these men had purchased some clothes of a dealer in Connellsville, who made information against them for obtaining goods under false pretences. An officer arrived from Connellsville last evening, and the men were all discharged.

Trouble in a Foundry.

William Lang is a character of whom we have written before, and never, it appears, has it been the pleasure of any one to note any good deed or charitable act of William. Yesterday, while at work in the Fort Pitt Foundry, he became enraged at one Thomas Delenthy, a workman in the same establishment, and it is alleged pulled him from his bench, jumped on him, beat him, and struck him with a bar of iron, dislocating Delenthy's shoulder—on the whole making the matter a shameful one. A physician is attending the wounded man. An information was made against Lang, and a warrant issued by Alderman McMasters.

Libelous.

It is always pleasant to receive a letter from a friend. There are letters however, which it is not pleasant to receive. Such an one was placed under the door of Mr. Anthony Grinders residence in the Third ward, Allegheny, on Thursday evening. Anthony discovered and perused it. He was surprised to find himself the object of attack by the unknown writer, who accused him of all manner of wickedness and frailties. The more he thought about it the more angry he became. At last he set to work to discover the author, and his search resulted in an information for libel before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, against Margaret Heisenfelter, whom he alleges he has reason to believe, is the correspondent who favored him with the epistolary effusion. The fair Margaret was arrested, and gave bail for a hearing.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—On motion of H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., Eli B. Parsons, Esq., of Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., was admitted to practice in this court.

The case of John W. Wiley, assignee of Sigfried Seibert, a bankrupt, vs. Wm. F. Kaiser & Co., reported on trial yesterday, occupied the attention of the court to-day, and was not concluded at the time of adjournment.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—The case of Trunick vs. Joice, previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

1. Reed & Johnson vs. Stewart.
4. Burnte & Co. vs. Ferguson & Beck.
5. Logan vs. Johnson et al.
13. Gorney vs. Racher & Heath.
10. Bedell vs. Payne et al.
17. Wilson vs. McCormick.
18. Cablerlitz vs. McFarland.
19. Com. for use vs. Clark.
20. Same vs. Barker.
21. Thompson vs. Lance.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—The cases reported on trial yesterday, one before Judge Stowe, and the others before Judge Collier, have not yet been concluded.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

1 Reed & Johnson vs. Stewart, &c.
13 Gorney vs. Racher, et. al.
16 Bedell vs. Payne, et. al.
17 Wilson vs. McCormick.
19 Com. for use vs. Clark.
20 Same vs. Barker.
21 Thompson vs. Lance.
22 Bailey et. al. vs. Ross & Co.
23 Wallace vs. Acor.
24 Seiler vs. Shoemaker.
25 King et. al. vs Locedon.
27 Logue vs. Madden et. al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In this Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Conrad Hack, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay the costs of prosecution, and a fine of $100 and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of thirty days. In the case of assault and battery a verdict of not guilty was returned and defendant for the costs.

The first case up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Waldier, indicted for larceny by bailee. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Byrne, indicted for assault and battery, Samuel Dowling prosecutor. The defendant is the proprietor of a grocery and the prosecutor, a boy, went into the store to make a purchase when the defendant, it is alleged, kicked him out. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. William Gracy, indicted for assault and battery, Mary Schubert, prosecutrix, was settled on the payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Jno. A. Grinder, indicted for forgery and uttering, was allowed to be entered on condition that defendant enter a bond in the penal sum of $500, to be approved by the Overseers of the Poor of the county, conditioned that the child should not become a charge on the county, and for payment of costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Thompson and Jacob Glenn, indicted for larceny. Andrew Wen, prosecutor. The defendants were charged with the larceny of ten geese, to which charge they plead guilty. Glenn was sentenced to pay a fine of ten cents, cost of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of ten days. Thompson was sentenced to pay costs, fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment of sixty days.

Commonwealth vs. Grace Lee, indicted for larceny, Roland Hemmick prosecutor. The defendant, who is a colored woman, was charged with the larceny of an overcoat. He plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the Work House.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John C. Keuchler, indicted for perjury, Frederick Hafner prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendant swore falsely in a certain information before Alderman Lynch, against the prosecutor, charging him with a nameless offence. Jury out.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A Mr. Means, of the firm of Means & Coffin, tinsmiths, was fined $10 for contempt of Court. It appears that he wanted to come into the court room through the door leading to the bar, and in consequence of the annoyance and interruption to matters in hand the crowding inside the bar who have no business there, the officers have been instructed to allow no person to enter that door but attorneys, judges and officers whose duties require them inside the bar. Mr. Means was not cognzant of this order, it seems, and when Mr. Smith, the officer at the door, refused to admit him, he struck at him. The Court in imposing the fine, said that it was a matter which could not be passed without notice, and if the Court were not satisfied that Mr. Means was under a misapprehension, the punishment would be very severe.

THE BAR ROBBERS.

Wm. McCulley and Frank Moran, indicted for the Bingham bank robbery, were arraigned and plead guilty. They were called up for sentence. Two witnesses were examined as to the commission of the robbery, and then a number of witnesses were examined as to the previous character of the defendants. The court then called the prisoners up for sentence. Moran was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of four years, on the first count, and to undergo a similar imprisonment and to pay cost of prosecution, a fine of six cents, and to undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Western Penitentiary, to commence to run and take effect after the expiration of the former sentence.

Mr. Coyle, counsel for McCully, stated that it was his understanding in entering a plea of guilty that the lower offence was merged in the greater, and that if such was the case, sentence should be pronounced in the one count only. He argued the point at some length in support of his position.

Mr. Bowers, counsel for Moran, interposed the same objection on behalf of his client. The court said that the sentence was a matter with which neither the District Attorney nor counsel for defendants had anything to do, it being exclusively to the court. Sentence was then pronounced upon McCully the same as upon Moran.

INGRATITUDE.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Simeon Furnier, indicted for larceny, Arthur Goodrow prosecutor. The prosecutor was a watchman on the steamboat Traveller, which was moored at the Monongahela wharf. It seems a month since the defendant called at the boat about noon and asked for something to eat. Goodrow gave him something to eat, and when night arrived shared his bed with him. About ten o'clock he awoke and missed the defendant, and on looking for his money missed it also. He then went out to look for the defendant, and when he found him, some time afterwards, defendant told him that if he would not trouble him he would give him back his money. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned true bills in the following cases:

William McCully, Frank Moran and Thomas McCully, indicted for the Birmingham bank robbery. The indictment contains two counts: 1st, entering the building with felonious intent; 2d, larceny. Also against F. Detzel, C. Lupp and Wm. Arnold, assault and battery; Joseph Barchfield, assault and battery; Andrew Sturgeon, assault and battery. Bills were ignored in the following cases: Commonwealth vs. Christ. Schumaker, assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Commonwealth vs. John Donnelly, seduction; Commonwealth vs. Jacob Keifer, larceny by bailee.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Stephen and Nicholas Hoffman.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Falls from a Cart and is Killed.

About seven o'clock last evening an accident of a very peculiar nature occurred on Second avenue near Grant street, which resulted in the death of a man whose name we were unable to ascertain. The man, it appears, was driving a cart along Third avenue, when the stick which receives the cart bed become displaced and the cart bed tilted dumping him in the street. A negro, who was passing at the time, placed the man, who must have been under the influence of liquor, in the cart again and started to drive him to the "Bulls Head" Hotel on Second avenue. He proceeded as far as Second avenue when the cart bed tilted and the hooks which received it having become detached, the bed turned over and fell upon the man killing him instantly. The cart bed was removed off him, the body taken to the "Bull's Head" and a physician summoned, but the man never breathed after the cart bed was taken off his body. He probably belongs to Birmingham, as a Birmingham license plate was found on the cart, No. 94. Notice was left at the Coroner's office, but that official could not be found. An inquest will probably be held this morning.

SOUTH SIDE GOSSIP.

A Sensation and What Came of It—Ministerial and Connubial—Who is Responsible?—The End Not Yet.

A few weeks ago a sensational item appeared in some of the city papers, in which a young minister of Birmingham and a lady member of his congregation figured in unpleasant relations. As the story went, the preacher, who is unmarried, boarded at the residence of one of his parishioners. The inmates of the dwelling were much pleased with the addition to their family circle, and showed him every kindness, especially was this the case on the part of the female portion of the household who were assidious in attention. Naturally, the recipient of these favors made himself as agreeable as possible. They were seen together frequently at festivals, sociables and other meetings of the church. As might have been, this conduct was not unobserved by the gossips, and the manner of the two parties, first covertly and then in more open expression, began to be unpleasantly associated.

The matter afforded food for many a social gathering, until at last one morning the clergyman was missing. He had disappeared leaving a written statement in which he acknowledged, it was asserted, criminal intimacy with the lady. This capped the climax, and the excitement went up to fever heat, especially among the membership of the church, some of whom were exceedingly fierce in their denunciations of the alleged criminals. Particularly was this true with those who had opposed the young pastor during his administration. Their righteous indignation hardly knew bounds, and their intense love of virtue as exhibited on the occasion, was only excelled by the calm complacency with which they assured all, "it was only what they expected from him." The husband of the lady, however, asseverated his confidence in the integrity of the preacher and the fidelity of his wife, a feeling which was shared in by many in the congregation. The high position of the parties concerned, lent a social importance of apparently more importance and kept up the excitement, until an investigation was commenced.

This was the story in brief. In many respects it was not far from a sensation; but, as it would now appear, it lacks one essential element of success—truth. A few days ago the missing minister made his appearance among his former parishioners, and demanded that an investigation which had been suspended for want of facts to substantiate the charge, be proceeded with. The written statement was asked for; but none could be procured. Other verbal statements were offered in its stead, but failed to end in nothing but mere idle rumor. The whole affair seemed to have suddenly collapsed, nobody knew anything about it. The minister's story is that instead of the intimacies he has imputed to him he called the lady to his house at the request of her husband, who consulted his friends, as he supposed. He wished to have the matter investigated then, but was advised to withdraw from the charge quietly and leave the place, having been informed by friends in the world, that to pass under arrest in such a course would in all probability, end the talk. An investigation would only lead to excitement and make the case a town gossip. Acting upon this advice he left, but afterwards, upon reaching New York, learned of the excitement his disappearance had created and the construction put upon it.

He immediately resolved to return to Birmingham and defend himself. Acting upon this thought he came back and put up, as formerly, at the residence of his late parishioner. After meeting and completely refuting the charge, he concluded to go further, and has, it is said, instituted a libel suit against some of the most industrious circulators of the gossip. A public refutation of the allegations is talked of, and will probably be published. The whole affair is destined to be disposed of in a legal way and a sensation at the same time exploded.

A SENSATION.

Elopement Extraordinary—A Wife Deserts Her Husband in Elizabeth, New Jersey—She is Captured and is in Custody.

A telegram addressed to Chief Hague was received at the Mayor's office yesterday, of a rather mysterious character, but which finally developed into a sensation. The substance of this mysterious electric communication was simply a request that baggage, held by four checks, of which the numbers were given, be detained at the Union Depot, and was signed "Adam Oese."

About an hour after the receipt of the first dispatch another was received from the same man, stating that his wife had eloped from Elizabeth, New Jersey, with a Mr. Rose; that she was accompanied by her child, a little boy three years of age, gave a description of the woman and a request that she be arrested and detained until the husband arrived. Officers Cupples and Long were dispatched to the Union Depot to await the arrivalof the runaways and take the woman in custody. At three o'clock the train arrived, and on it came Mrs. Oese, her little boy, Mr. Rose, and a lady, who appears to have been bringing along as a traveling companion. There were many others on the train, but those named only were connected with our story.

The officers took the entire party in charge and conducted them to the lock-up. Mrs. Oese, when informed of the cause of her arrest, replied to the officer that she was perfectly satisfied. She stated at the Mayors office that she had a little difficulty with her husband, who had spoken harshly to her, and she had resolved not to give him an opportunity to repeat it but if he was willing to take her back she would go. She was tired of her trip and had enjoyed herself. Mr. Rose was informed by His Honor that it might perhaps be prudent for him to take his departure, as the husband of the lady had been telegraphed to and would undoubtedly arrive in town soon, and it might not be aggreeable for them to meet each other. The lady was informed that she would have to remain in custody of an officer until the arrival of her husband. Mr. Rose went to the St. Charles Hotel, where she remained last night, and the arrangement appeared to be entirely satisfactory. Mrs. O. is about twenty-five years of age, of very prepossessing appearance and more than ordinary intelligence.

Rose, the fellow who accompanies her, is to all appearances a regular "swell." Wears extremely tight pants, a faultlessly fitting coat, a blue neck tie, patent leather boots and parts his hair in the middle, which is done we presume in consequence of there being an insufficient supply of ballast inside.

The party purchased tickets through to Chicago, and left Elizabeth at 10 o'clock P. M. Tuesday. Their baggage, however, was only checked to Cleveland.

Fifteen Minutes at the Horse Market.

The horse market on Seventh street is far from being devoid of interest. Twice in the week do our friends of the rural districts lead there their surplus horse flesh, and our livery men furnish no mean proportion of "the noble animals," to say nothing of an occasional played out cart horse that bears a striking resemblance to Kiser's dorg as to the caudal appendage and ups of feet.

But yesterday seemed to have even more scenes of festivity at that quarter than is common. The "nag" of the moment is brought out, the auctioneer cracks his whip and swears lustily about the soundness of wind, limb and teeth, the owner shoots his hands into his pockets to the elbows, leans against the wall of that time honored mansion known as the Horse Market Exchange, and solemnly avows were it not for want of stamps, nothing would induce him to part with "Sal." The auctioneer grows boisterous in his laudation of the animal creation.

An individual well soaked with whisky is lifted on the horse and gallops up Seventh street at a rate that would have done honor to the subject of "Winchester twenty miles away," much to the horror of small boys, one of whom was knocked down by the passing steed and severely bruised. The other animals at the sight of this prick up their ears, some take fright, one of which, attached to a wagon, breaks loose from his driver and stops only when he reaches the foot of the steps leading to the cellar of the Robinson House. But the width of the door did not appear to have been adapted to the admission of wagons. An hundred men of every conceivable nationality gathered round at once and held a "pow-wow" as to the modes of extricating him. It is deemed advisable to cut off the harness—much as the German owner disliked the distruction. The horse is then led through the cellar to a door on Duquesne Way, where with ropes, planks, much lifting, and, as usual, a large amount of talking, the animal is restored, and "Richord is himself again."

For some time past we have been publishing extracts from the "Pittsburgh Medical News," edited by Dr. L. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nothing is more villainous than stealing a man's reputation, and Dr. Oldshue has been personated by some traveling scamp who in Washington and Beaver counties, Pennsylvania, has been representing himself as of 132 Grant street. Diligent police are after him and we hope to hear of his early arrest. We state the above to warn our readers. Dr. Oldshue can only be found at 132 Grant street, and *does not travel.*

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Meeting of Colored Citizens—Public Jubilee—Programme of Exercises.

The meeting was organized by electing Alfred Hawkins, chairman, and Richard Hall, secretary.

The State Executive Committee, together with the respective Committees of Arrangements of the three cities, assembled in the Miller street public school-house on Wednesday evening, March 16, at half past seven o'clock. After transacting various items of business relative to the approaching jubilee in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, among which was a resolution to insert a full descriptive programme of the procession, together with the principal features of attraction, which will make its triumphal march through the streets of our cities, in the leading city papers. The following resolutions were presented by S. A. Neale, and unanimously passed.

WHEREAS: As representatives of the colored people of Western Pennsylvania, we would be derelict in the performance of a sacred duty, did we fail to remember with fitting words of honor and actions expressive of our deep gratitude, the noble men—those of the *old Liberty Party*—who stood by us in the dark hours of our affliction; who succored our fleeing fugitives; who defied public obloquy and social ostracism; who espoused our cause when almost every man's hand was turned against us. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That wherever and whenever we can by vote or voice do a good deed for those early champions of Freedom we shall to our utmost ability try to discharge the sacred obligations we owe them.

Resolved, That Dr. C. G. Hussey, Alexander Gordon, Matthias McGonnigle, Wm. B Flack, John B Flack, Assistant District Attorney, Hon F. B. Penniman, and others whose names we do not know, be invited to act as additional Vice Presidents of the Great Jubilee meeting in City Hall. That in order to harmonize with action taken by the people of Eastern and Southern Pennsylvania as also to have the celebration of our own complete disenthralment take place on the same day throughout the state, that a mass meeting in and by authority of our constituents hereby determined to have the Jubilee celebration the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of the XVth Amendment.

The following speakers were by resolution invited and the Secretary of the Executive Committee instructed to send invitations: Hon. T. J. Bingham, Hon. Miles Humphries, H. Butler, Esq., and Wm. Wilson.

Upon motion of Rev. John Peck, it was resolved as the sense of this joint meeting that speakers be very kindly requested to confine their speeches to within ten minutes at the Great Jubilee meeting.

A unanimous resolution was passed requesting the GAZETTE and *Commercial* to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, adjourned to meet in Colored Baptist church Monday evening March 21st.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The audience at the Opera House last evening was fully as large as upon either Monday or Tuesday evening, and not a small portion of the number present were ladies. The burlesque on "La Somnambula" was presented in a more acceptable manner than it has ever been given in this city, the light voice of Miss Thompson being given. The entertainment will commence with a laughable farce entitled, "Did you ever send your wife to Birmingham?"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Zanfetta Combination deserved a fuller audience than they had last evening. Their pantomime rendition of the very familiar fairy tale of "Jack and the Bean Stalk" was really a performance of very unusual merit. This unique combination of artistic talent which does not often visit Pittsburgh. Had it favored our public at any other time it could not have failed to have drawn full houses nightly. The same may be said of the very conspicuously advertised Company at another establishment has had unfortunately the effect to deprive this really meritorious collection of talent of its proper and peculiar public patronage. Their dancing has been seen on many of our boards. The pantomime has been most faithful and expressive. The properties were ample and well managed, and the scenic effects skillfully contrived. In the not very full, but well selected audience of last night, every one was pleased, and the young folks were charmed. The beautiful dancing of Signorina Zanfetta and Mr. Cellini was enthusiastically applauded.

We recommend this troupe to the kindly regards of our discriminating public. They appear this evening for the last of the week, and at a Matinee on Saturday afternoon, and every one ought to witness this charming little representation, which surrounds a familiar story with all the attractions of the mimic stage.

MINSTRELS.—The universally popular Morris Minstrels, will commence an engagement of six nights and one matinee at the Academy of Music, Monday evening next.

About Again.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. W. J. Logan, of the Seventh ward, one of the most efficient and popular members of Alderman Butler's special police force and ward constable and assessor, is about again. Sometime in August last he was confined to his house by the rupture of the main artery in his foot—which, it had been supposed, would end the army. By the skillful manipulations of his physicians this was tied up and the sore almost healed over, when about two months afterward it broke out afresh. Amputation was found to be necessary, the physician, however, giving the patient but very slight hope of recovery. He still insisted upon it, and accordingly Dr. John Kirker, of Allegheny, assisted by Drs. Cleaves, Rhoades and W. H. Daly, performed the operation. Dr. Kirker remained with him after the amputation one entire night and day, a circumstance to which he probably indebted for life. Death was thought inevitable at first, but he began to rally and improve after several days, and is now so far recovered as to be able to go about. With a little care he will soon be up and about as well as ever, the third four feet wide, with foot walks on either side each eight feet in width.

THE FOUNDATION.

The bed rock of the Mississippi is of hard limestone dipping from the Missouri side to the Illinois shore. This is overlaid with a blue white sand varying from fifteen to over one hundred feet in depth. In low water the sand is about equally distributed but in high water is washed out on the Missouri shore, in winter drifts into others to enormous depths. This "scouring" process goes on with every rise in the water. Where the bridge is located the low water depth averages about 40 feet, again entered the river is 1,600 feet; in extreme high water about six hundred feet are added to the width. It is owing to the treacherous moving of the sand, and the under current changing its course in winter that no other resting place than the solid rock bed of the river itself was selected for the piers. Colonel James B. Eads, an engineer of general fame favorably known throughout the country and one who needs no second place in his profession, is the chief engineer and architect of the work, assisted by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., of the Army Engineer Corps. The selection of the latter gentleman for the responsible position was a fitting recognition of his qualifications and merits as one of America's most finished practical engineers.

THE WORK.

In its present condition this great work is well worth a visit to St. Louis to see and examine. The east or deep pier already rests on the solid rock bed of the river and is now lifted from the bed to the river surface. The other or west pier has reached a point about twelve feet above the rock and is descending more than a foot per day. In company with the chief engineer we visited both piers and descended the shaft to where the workmen were engaged in the air chambers beneath the immense piles of masonry. We were conveyed to the bottom in a great yawl capable of comfortably seating forty persons. We first stopped at the west pier, or the one next and nearest the St. Louis shore. Here we found our genial friend Mr. James Andrews, of Allegheny City, who has the entire control of the masonry work of the bridge, a small job that will cost the Company about two millions of dollars. Mr. Andrews has had large experience in masonry and has executed many heavy contracts, but in this he believe is the largest which has ever been awarded him. This single bridge will contain over one hundred thousand cubic yards of solid masonry, or nearly three times the quantity which has gone into all our bridge structures put together. The magnesian limestone used under water is of stout texture and well adapted for the purpose. It is obtained at Grafton, Illinois, forty miles above the mouth of the Mississippi. The upper part of the masonry, or that which will be exposed to view when the bridge is completed, will be of pretty granite, brought from New England, and of cut sand stone.

DOWN BELOW THE FISHES.

Through the kindness of Mr. Andrews, our party were permitted to visit the enormous diving bells or air chambers, in which men were busily engaged in undermining the caisson in order to let the vast weight of masonry sink deeper and deeper. It was not without some little reluctance and misgiving that the larger portion of the party were induced to follow Mr. Andrews, in the dim light of the air candle, down through a large iron tube some five feet in diameter, to a dripping, damp landing place at the bottom, some fifty one feet from the surface. Here a little iron door, which would not afford ingress to a very obese man, was opened into an air lock—a small room of eight iron tube, and about the shape and size of a sugar hogshead. Into this we crept, and after all were in the door was closed, and the attending engineer, after giving several cheerful admonitions about "stooping low," etc., which had the effect of timorizing the less reckless of the party, a great cock was opened overhead, and in came a gushing volume of air, hissing wickedly, like steam escaping from a boiler. This air came from the steam engines above, which are kept constantly going to supply the chambers below with the necessary breathing material. At ten pounds pressure to the square inch one of our party gave signs of distress, his eyes and ears being pained and his heart set loose in a fearful palpitation. The air was promptly discharged, and the entrance door was opened to permit him sufferer to escape. He did so, and others, with vague imaginations as to what they should encounter if they underwent the entire programme, would likewise have gone out, had not their curiosity got the better of their fears. With one occupant less, the iron box was again closed, and the air-cock was again opened. As the atmospheric pressure became greater and greater, several gentlemen narrated peculiar sensations, but the tough and muscular body of your correspondent experienced no sensation whatever till the last "blow" which made the pressure in that little sealed box *25 lbs to the square inch!* Then he felt as if a blunt crow bar was driven at one strong push from one ear to the other and there left sticking through the head. The sensation was but momentary. Now, as the temperature was equalized with that in the chamber to which our little chamber was the "lock," the door leading into it was easily shoved open, but all the powers of forty horses could not have pulled open the door through which we entered, the pressure being so great upon its surface. Practically we were hermetically sealed in the great box, beneath the Mississippi river. We entered the chamber through a small manhole, dropping down three feet to the sandy floor, about fifty feet below the water level, with the weight of a mountain hung suspended over our heads, and only supported by compressed air. Cheerful things came into our mind, and the possibility of scientific confidence not being the best thing above or below the earth to tie to, was calmly revolved in our brain, while the gentle squeeze of many thousand tons of solid material crushing down on our devoted heads, *provided* the air pumps gave away, was contemplated with as much pleasure as the circumstances would permit. To tell the truth, we were all more or less "skeered" on our entrance into the dark caverns. But the noise of picks and shovels of a large force of stalwart men at work digging sand and hauling and dumping it into a central well or puddle of water, together with the oft repeated assurance of our conductor, Mr. James Andrews, that there was no danger, we commenced to feel somewhat comfortable and at home. Mr. A. suggested a good hearty whistle as the best thing in the world, or under it, to keep the courage up to the sticking point, and he proposed some little air. Puckers were promptly formed, lungs inflated, and the blast came like so many heavy breathings, long through the teeth, but "nary" whistle was heard. Another and another effort was made, but the faintest approach to whistling, save in the pantomimic movement of the lips, could not be observed. There was too much air in solid chunks to get out a plain whistle. Then some wag suggested that a burning candle was a little dangerous. Shyly half a dozen candle bearers endeavored to put out the light, but their efforts in that direction were of no more avail than the attempt to whistle. The flame, so docile on dry land, held its own beautifully and flickered triumphantly in spite of the air current directed from hurly throats against its person, and if perchance, it would succumb, the smouldering wick would immediately start up on its own accord. Other little pleasantries marked the advent of the party into the subterranean work shops, after which the scene close observers of what was going on.

It seems strange to commence a pier or abutment with the foundation laid an hundred feet above where it is to rest, on the bedrock of the river, yet this is precisely what has been and is being done in the construction of the piers of this bridge. Middle and outside walls of heavy wrought iron caisson, 82X60 feet, left open at the bottom so that its cutting edges would penetrate the sand. As the weight of the masonry is added, it settles down deeper and deeper. Men are working beneath the caisson at all hours of day and night in an atmosphere of compressed air. At the time of our visit in the sandy regions below the fishes of the Mississippi the pressure over the ordinary atmosphere was forty-five pounds to the square inch in the east caisson, while in the west, which is but half so far down, the pressure was only twenty five. In the east caisson the laborers are changed in gangs every four hours, gang doing six hours work out of twenty-four; in the west caisson they are changed every four hours, each gang doing eight hours work in twenty four. The caisson of the east pier has reached the rock, and the men are now engaged in the difficult task of filling the air chamber between the bed rock of the river and the wrought iron ceiling under the pier masonry, with concrete composed of hydraulic cement and broken stone, a process which will consume several weeks. The sand now left inside will be used in the formation of the cement, converting all into one compact mass. When this air chamber shall have been filled, the air shafts, of which there are seven in the pier, will be filled with stone and cement, and then it is ready to sustain its part to the bridge superstructure.

The men with whom we saw the men dig in the air chamber and cast into a puddle of water in its centre, is pumped up to the surface and discharged. A considerable portion is used to make mortar and cement known as "Roman stone," but the men have dug down to near the bottom of the edges of the caisson, they dig a trench all around, close to the sides, and then leave the chambers and weight for the piers also sink in the soft sand, but sometimes with a sudden thump or thud. If it goes lop-sided, men are sent down to dig deeper the trenches where it is irregular. At the west pier work has been going on for about six months in stone laying, and a large force of men, aided by machinery, are constantly at work putting down layer after layer of massive stones, but the shovel brigade are not to be seen, the steam sucker bringing up the work to a level with the river surface, so that the pier masonry is now only about three feet above water.

After taking lessons in bridge building to our hearts' content in the air chambers we again ascended the shaft and on the escape valve being opened, we soon realized a change in the atmosphere. Coming down to an ordinary pressure from an extraordinary one is almost as painful and distressing as the going up process. We were soon able to open the door and in a few moments all were on top of the pier, and most felt pretty hungry and thirsty, and they ate with a bright sun. There is but little if any danger in going down these piers. No ills have thus far been lost from atmospheric causes, but there have been reverses of fortune, and men have been paired, nervous prostration and temporary paralysis as the legitimate fruits of visiting or working in the chambers. These are exceptional cases, however.

DIMENSIONS.

The length of the main structure of the bridge will be about seven hundred feet consisting of two side spans of four-hundred and ninety seven feet each and a central span of five hundred and fifteen feet,—built on the arched ribbed plan, of which the height of the centre above the river surface. The other or west pier has reached a point about twelve feet above the rock and is descending more than a foot per day. In company with the chief engineer we visited both piers and descended the shaft to where the workmen were engaged in the air chambers beneath the immense piles of masonry. We were conveyed to the bottom in a great yawl capable of comfortably seating forty persons. We first stopped at the west pier, or the one next and nearest the St. Louis shore. Here we found our genial friend Mr. James Andrews, of Allegheny City, who has the entire control of the masonry work of the bridge, a small job that will cost the Company about two millions of dollars. Mr. Andrews has had large experience in masonry and has executed many heavy contracts, but in this he believe is the largest which has ever been awarded him. This single bridge will contain over one hundred thousand cubic yards of solid masonry, or nearly three times the quantity which has gone into all our bridge structures put together. The magnesian limestone used under water is of stout texture and well adapted for the purpose. It is obtained at Grafton, Illinois, forty miles above the mouth of the Mississippi. The upper part of the masonry, or that which will be exposed to view when the bridge is completed, will be of pretty granite, brought from New England, and of cut sand stone.

DOWN BELOW THE FISHES.

Through the kindness of Mr. Andrews, our party were permitted to visit the enormous diving bells or air chambers, in which men were busily engaged in undermining the caisson in order to let the vast weight of masonry sink deeper and deeper. It was not without some little reluctance and misgiving that the larger portion of the party were induced to follow Mr. Andrews, in the dim light of an air candle, down through a large iron tube some five feet in diameter, to a dripping, damp landing place at the bottom, some fifty one feet from the surface. Here a little iron door, which would not afford ingress to a very obese man, was opened into an air lock—a small room of eight iron tube, and about the shape and size of a sugar hogshead. Into this we crept, and after all were in the door was closed, and the attending engineer, after giving several cheerful admonitions about "stooping low," etc., which had the effect of timorizing the less reckless of the party, a great cock was opened overhead, and in came a gushing volume of air, hissing wickedly, like steam escaping from a boiler. This air came from the steam engines above, which are kept constantly going to supply the chambers below with the necessary breathing material. At ten pounds pressure to the square inch one of our party gave signs of distress, his eyes and ears being pained and his heart set loose in a fearful palpitation. The air was promptly discharged, and the entrance door was opened to permit its sufferer to escape. He did so, and others, with vague imaginations as to what they should encounter if they underwent the entire programme, would likewise have gone out, had not their curiosity got the better of their fears. With one occupant less, the iron box was again closed, and the air-cock was again opened. As the atmospheric pressure became greater and greater, several gentlemen narrated peculiar sensations, but the tough and muscular body of your correspondent experienced no sensation whatever till the last "blow" which made the pressure in that little sealed box *25 lbs to the square inch!* Then he felt as if a blunt crow bar was driven at one strong push from one ear to the other and there left sticking through the head. The sensation was but momentary. Now, as the temperature was equalized with that in the chamber to which our little chamber was the "lock," the door leading into it was easily shoved open, but all the powers of forty horses could not have pulled open the door through which we entered, the pressure being so great upon its surface. Practically we were hermetically sealed in the great box, beneath the Mississippi river. We entered the chamber through a small man